The Massillon Independent.

WHOLE NO 1787 | MASSILLON, OHIO, AUGUST 15, 1895 | XXXIV—NO. 19

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor over Rudolph's jewelry store, South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon Ohio Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

PHYSICIANS:

DR. W. H. KIKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office open day and night.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Jos. Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE CO. Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

D. ATWATER & SON. Established in 1832 Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Ware house in Atwater's Block, Exchange treet.

JEWELERS.

C. F. VON KANEL, East Side Jewelry Store East Main street.

JOSEPH COLEMAN dealer in Watches, Clocks Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No, 5 South Erie street.

B. & B

Don't be Satisfied

Until you've sent to our Mail Order Department for samples of the greatest bargain purchase this store ever made for its

Silk Department:—

1,000 yards of **Pure Plisse Silks** in solid black and artistic evening shades—choicest colors and combinations—regular $1.25 and $1.50 goods bought to sell, **60c** and **75c** a yard.

Wash Goods Dep't.

Still emptying shelves. Lot 30 cent **French Organdies** in light and dark grounds, **15c** a yard.

Lot of **French Organdies**—white grounds—handsomest styles ever produced by the French designers, **25c** a yard,

Thousands of yards of choice Wash Goods at 5c and 7½c a yard, all to be cleared regardless of loss or cost.

Will You Come?

Some little accessories to dress which women will appreciate at such reductions:

Celluloid Side Combs, Plain
5c, 8c, 10c, 12c, 15c, 20c and 25c. Extra large sizes, 45c and 50c.

Celluloid Side Combs, Fancy
15c, 20c, 25c to 50c a pair.

Genuine Tortoise Shell Side Combs
Plain, 50c to $1.00.

Fancy Real Shell Side Combs
$1.00 to $2.50 a pair.

Celluloid or Horn Daggers and Two-prong Pins, 10c to 50c.

Lot Ladies' White Metal Belt Buckles, 25 cent ones reduced to 5c and 10c each: 50 cent ones, 25c.

50 cent Black Silk Belts, 2½ inches wide metal buckles, 25c each; 75 cent ones at 50c.

BOGGS & BUHL,

ALLEGHENY, PA.

250 Building Lots

in the city of Massillon,

For Sale at $85.00 a Lot.

Splendidly located on Richville Avenue, at Kent street and Russell street, both sides of the avenue. Will be sold only in one parcel for half cash, balance secured. Consists of nearly sixty acres and allows for 5 lots to the acre with liberal margin for streets.

J. H. BUNNELL.

76 Cortlandt Street, New York.

Epworth League, Chattanooga.

The route to Chattanooga over the Louisville & Nashville railroad is via Mammoth Cave, America's greatest natural wonder. Specially low rates made for hotel and cave fees to holders of Epworth League tickets. Through Nashville, the location of Vanderbilt university, the pride of the Methodist church, and along the line between Nashville and Chattanooga, where many of the most famous battles of the war were fought. Send for maps of the route from Cincinnati, Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis, and particulars as to rates, etc., to C. P. Atmore, general passenger agent, Louisville, Ky., or Jackson Smith, D. P. A., Cincinnati, O.

INDEPENDENCE SURE.

Maceo Writes an Encouraging Letter From Cuba.

REBELS ARE WINNING VICTORIES.

The Spanish Soldiers Are Panic-Stricken. A Republican Government Established. Campos Likely to Throw Up His Command—Spanish Soldiers Dying.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Favorable accounts of the progress of the Cuban revolution have been received by General Gonzalo de Quesada, secretary of the revolutionary party in the United States, in a letter from General Maceo. The letter says:

"The revolution is most powerful in Santiago de Cuba and in Camagney every battle so far has been a triumph for the liberators of this country. The Spanish soldiers are panic stricken and

MAJOR GENERAL ANTONIO MACEO.

surrender to their besiegers, who spare their lives. I think that we shall soon oblige the Spanish government to give up the island to the Cubans, who wish to be free, and who are striving to throw off this yoke which oppresses and ruins them.

The five representatives of the eastern department have left for Camaguey in order to establish the government of the republic. The representatives are Dr. Joaquin Castillo Duany, Rafael M. Portuondo, Rafael Maudnley, Pedro Aguilera Kindelan and Mariana Sanchez Vaillauth. This will institute a government composed of a president and three secretaries—those of war, interior and foreign affairs. It is possible that the president will be General Bartoleme Masso."

In an interview General de Quesada says: "It would not be surprising if General Campos did carry out his oft-repeated threat of throwing up the command in Cuba. Information received from Camaguey tells of the success of General Gomez and of daily reinforcements to his ranks. The city is in a panic, and the Spanish troops are afraid to venture beyond it's limits. When the soldiers return from their excursions in this region one-half of them are disabled by sickness. In the hospital at Puerto Principe there are over 400 Spanish soldiers and the deaths average 12 per day.

"From the sugar plantation of El Lugareno 50 Spaniards, natives of Gallicia, recently joined the insurgents, showing that even the Spaniards are in sympathy with the revolutionists.

"From Madrid I am informed that the reserves of 1891 are so disgusted at being ordered to Cuba that the government is afraid of a mutiny. To prevent this, they have been disarmed, and their arms and ammunition will be shipped on a transport in cases, to be delivered to them upon landing in Cuba. The reserves, however, declare that they will join the revolutionary forces when they are disembarked in Cuba."

A Double Murderer Hung.

YORK, England, Aug. 14.—Robert Hudson, a young and highly educated man who had run through his own and his wife's fortunes, has been executed by hanging here for the murder of his wife and child on Helmsley Moor, Yorkshire, in June last.

YESTERDAY'S LEAGUE GAMES.

										R	H	E
At Cincinnati—												
Cincinnati	2	1	3	0	0	0	0	5	0	11	14	3
Pittsburg	1	0	3	4	0	2	0	2	1	12	16	2

Batteries—Vaughn, Parrott and Foreman Merritt and Hart. Umpire—Jevne. Attendance, 5,000

										R	H	E
At Brooklyn—												
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	7	3
Washington	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Grim and Stein; McGuire and Mercer. Umpire—Keefe. Attendance, 2,000.

										R	H	E
At Philadelphia—												
Philadelphia	6	0	0	0	0	0	8	3	2	14	17	1
New York	2	0	0	0	2	4	0	0	0	8	15	3

Batteries—Buckley, Grady, Smith and Carsey; Farrell, Rusie and Clark. Umpire—Barnham. Attendance, 6,200.

										R	H	E
At Baltimore—												
Baltimore	0	1	4	0	1	2	0	0	*	8	13	1
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	7	4

Batteries—Clarke and Hemming; Ganzel Stivetts and Sullivan. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt.

Second game—

										R	H	E
Baltimore	4	1	6	0	2	0	0	0	*	13	16	0
Boston	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4	11	4

Batteries—Robinson and McMahon; Ryan and Dolan. Umpires—Emslie and Hunt. Attendance, 9,000

										R	H	E
At Cleveland—												
Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	*	5	8	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	8	3

Batteries—Zimmer and Cuppy; Otten and Breitenstein. Umpire—O'Day. Attendance 2,000.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pc.		W.	L.	Pc.
Cleveland	51	37	.555	Phila	47	41	.534
Baltimore	52	38	.578	Brooklyn	43	45	.489
Pittsburg	52	47	.525	New York	40	45	.471
Boston	50	48	.510	Washton	29	54	.349
Chicago	51	42	.548	St. Louis	28	63	.308
Cincinnati	50	49	.505	Louisville	22	66	.250

League Games Today.

Washington at Brooklyn, New York at Philadelphia, Boston at Baltimore, St. Louis at Cleveland and Pittsburg at Cincinnati.

A SENSATIONAL FIGHT.

Two Friends Quarrel and One Shoots Another—A Strange Affair.

CLAY C. H., W. Va., Aug. 14.—While Nathan Brock and John Stephenson were going to their homes on Leather Wood creek, about ten miles away, they were overtaken by a man named Woods, who accompanied them. About 1 o'clock in the morning Brock and Stephenson became involved in a scuffle, and the latter shot Brock. About that time a negro came along and Stephenson, at the point of his revolver, made the negro promise to stay with him. Brock had fainted, but revived and begged piteously for water, but Stephenson refused to allow either of the men to go for it. He consented to allow the wounded man to be taken into a deserted shanty. While Brock was being moved, Woods managed to escape and hurried back to Clay C. H. for a doctor.

In about one hour Brock noticed that the negro was snoring and that Stephenson seemed to be asleep. He began to feel around for some weapon and found a gun which had been left there by the last occupant. Thinking it might be loaded, he put it against Stephenson's breast and pulled both triggers, but no report followed. He then used the gun as a club on Stephenson's head. The man gave a startled exclamation and fell as though dead. This wakened the negro, and without waiting to help Brock he ran away. Brock thought he had killed Stephenson and hid himself in the bushes. Stephenson regained consciousness, and after searching everywhere for Brock went away and has not been seen since. Woods and a physician arrived at daylight and Brock was taken to Clay C. H. in a dying condition.

THEY DEFEND THE INDIANS.

Three Army Officers Condemn the Settlers of Jackson's Hole, Wy.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A report sent to the war department by Captain J. T. Vanorsdale of the Seventh infantry, late acting agent at the Fort Hall Indian reservation, on the subject of the trouble with the Bannock Indians, has been forwarded to the secretary of the interior. The report says in part:

"Being short-rationed and far from self-supporting, the Bannocks hunt for the purpose of obtaining sustenance. By treaty they are granted this privilege. It would seem that the killing of these Indians under the circumstances is nothing more or less than murder. Further, I believe that there is no wanton slaughter of game by them, while it is a notorious fact that hundreds of animals are killed by white men for nothing more than heads and horns. There are men in that country who make it a business to pilot hunting parties from the east and abroad which not only slaughter elk, but capture and ship them out of the country. The killing of game by Indians interferes with their business."

Captain Vanorsdale's report bears the indorsement of Lieutenant Colonel Henry F. Noyes of the Second cavalry and Brigadier General Frank Wheaton, commanding the department of the Colorado.

LIKE HOLMES' VICTIMS.

Boys Die at the Home of a Woman for Whom They Were Insured.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A negro boy, Campbell Hall by name, living with Rose and William Hammond, also colored, has died here under circumstances so suspicious that the coroner decided upon an inquest, which resulted in the holding of the Hammonds to the grand jury. The evidence showed that the boy virtually died of brutal treatment, and that his life was insured in favor of Rose Hammond in the sum of $60.

The fact was also developed that the Hall boy's brother, who also lived with the Hammonds, and who was insured in the woman's interest for $200, had died there about two months ago, and that they have another negro boy now living with them who is also insured for Mrs. Hammond's benefit.

Westinghouse Talks on the Negotiations.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 14.—In answer to the direct question of your representative as to whether there had or had not been negotiations between the Westinghouse and General Electric company within the past few weeks looking to the fixing of prices and the arranging of patent matters, Mr. George Westinghouse, president of the company, said that a meeting was held in New York last week, but no agreement could be reached, as the General Electric company wanted too much advantage.

Peffer Has a New Idea.

EMPORIA, Kan., Aug. 14.—Senator Peffer has written a letter to J. D. Holden of this city in which he comes out strongly in favor of currency based upon land values alone. He has discarded silver and the sub-treasury plan and writes that he believes the chief trouble with the country is interest and its twin evil rent.

The Weather.

Generally fair; probably slightly warmer on the lakes; variable winds.

NEWS OF THE WORLD.

George T. Lober and T. F. Fornell have left Oakland, Cal., for a trip around the world on their wheels.

Sharp earthquake shocks have been experienced at the City of Mexico.

Philip Spinner of Troop B, Seventh United States cavalry, who has been in the service 20 years, committed suicide at Camp Douglas, Wis.

Stonewall De Faurar, the forged check swindler, and Murderer Hynes made an attempt to escape from the penitentiary at Jackson, Mich.

Herman Kohaup, a young German, blew out the brains of Mrs. William Krager, wife of his employer, at Shelby, Ia., and then committed suicide.

A complete jury has not yet been found in the case of Theodore Durrant, charged with the murder of Blanche Lamont at San Francisco.

Sheriff Stanley of Carrollton, Mo., has received a letter from Albert B. Wilson, a convict, in which he declares that the Taylor brothers, just convicted of butchering the Meeks family, are not the murderers.

GOLD RESERVE SAFE.

Bond Syndicate Places $1,350,000 In the Sub-Treasury.

MAKING GOOD THE CONTRACT

To Reimburse the Treasury For Gold Withdrawn For Shipment to Europe. The Sum of $900,000 Taken From the Sub-Treasury For Shipment.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—The government bond syndicate has deposited at the sub-treasury $1,350,000 in gold in exchange for legal tenders

This action is taken in pursuance of the syndicate's policy to reimburse the treasury for gold withdrawn therefrom for shipment to Europe.

A Washington special says: A telegram has been received at the treasury department from Assistant United States Treasurer Jordan at New York stating that $900,000 in gold has been withdrawn for export to Europe. This was followed in a few minutes by another stating that the Morgan syndicate had deposited in gold in exchange for legal tenders $1,350,000, which leaves the gold reserve at the close of the day's business $101,833,715. The syndicate's action is taken here as conclusive evidence that it proposes to keep the reserve above the $100,000,000 point, according to the spirit of its contract with the government.

ENGLAND'S VIGOROUS ACTION.

A Demand on Chinese Mandarins to Stop the Rioting—Investigation Commission.

LONDON, Aug. 14.—An official telegram has been received in London announcing that the Peking government, at the suggestion of the British minister, Mr. O'Connor, has issued a peremptory edict calling upon the governors of all the provinces in the empire to prevent the people from being misled by idle rumors calculated to excite antimission disorders. Five of the participants in the Ku-Cheng outrages have been arrested and will be tried forth with.

A Shanghai special says: Mr. Mansfield, the acting British consul at Foo-Chow; Mr. Allen, the British vice consul at Padoga island; Colonel J. Courtney Hixon, the United States consul at Foo-Chow; Messrs. Bannister and Gregory and one of the lieutenants of the United States cruiser Detroit, have started from Foo-Chow for Ku-Cheng, the scene of the recent massacrees, in order to make a complete inquiry into the matter. The consular party is escorted by a detachment of 100 Chinese braves, the viceroy having refused to allow an escort of foreign soldiers or marines to accompany them.

SILVER ISSUE NOT DEAD.

Senator Vest Talks on the Money Question at Carlsbad.

CARLSBAD, Aug. 14.—"The silver question will never be dropped in America until free coinage is passed," said Senator George C. Vest of Missouri, replying to questions put to him by a reporter concerning the Missouri, Mississippi and Iowa conventions.

In regard to the prospects of an international monetary conference, Senator Vest remarked: "It is generally conceded that the other powers are awaiting the action of England, and from all accounts England will not alter the gold standard. A prominent English official was here recently, a gentleman who had the confidence of the new ministry, and he had several long conferences on the subject with Mr. John Wanamaker. He said: 'Rest assured that England will not alter the gold standard.'"

A Farmer Shoots Three Foreigners.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 14.—Three foreigners having three transient bears loitered around Farmer James McCombs' place a mile from Summitville. At dark Mr. McCombs ordered them away. They refused to go when, procuring a shotgun, Mr. McCombs sent two charges into the party. Two received bullets in the lower abdomen. One of the men died before reaching Summitville, one other is dying, while the third is not seriously injured. Farmer McComb gave himself up.

No Bounty Decision Expected Soon.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—Comptroller Bowler says that he does not expect to act on the sugar bounty claim of the Oxnard Beet Sugar company of Nebraska for several weeks yet, and possibly not before the middle of September. This statement tends to corroborate the report that he desires to have a personal conference on the subject with Secretary Carlisle before announcing his decision in the case.

Will Watch For the Japs.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The bureau of immigration has information that a company has been formed in Japan for the purpose of sending Japanese laborers to this country under contract. Commissioner General Stump, in speaking of the matter, said that as yet the bureau had no positive knowledge on the subject, but he was inclined to give credence to the rumor. Inspectors will be put on their guard.

Woman Assaulted by a Negro.

KANSAS CITY, Aug. 14.—A poor supposed to be a negro broke into the residence of Mrs. Luther Lowe, who belongs to one of the most prominent families in the state, near Independence. Mrs Lowe ran out of the front door, but the tramp caught her and threw her down and choked her. A posse is after the negro, who will receive summary justice if captured.

Deaths Average Four Daily.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Aug. 14.—Of the 540 negroes confined in the government quarantine camp at Eagle Pass 120 are afflicted with smallpox. The deaths average about four daily.

JAP DIPLOMATS SURPRISED.

They Express Some Doubt Concerning the Reported Cabinet Crisis.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—No information has been received at the Japanese legation in confirmation or denial of the report that a cabinet crisis exists in Japan, though the legation would not necessarily be informed of such an occurrence until the formation of a new ministry.

The report of dissolution was, however, a surprise to the members of the legation and has aroused great interest. While accustomed to look upon Counts Ito and Yamagata as almost permanent parts of the Japanese government, they admit that there has been dissatisfaction expressed among the opposition politicians concerning the recession from the terms of the original treaty, and it is surmised that any cabinet changes will be due to this criticism. They think, however, that a change on this account is improbable as in Japan the ministry is the creation of the emperor and its continuance in office is in no wise dependent upon popular approval, except so far as the ministers may personally be influenced by it. Furthermore, they find it difficult to realize that there should be any misunderstanding on the question of rank, it being stated that they resigned because new titles were conferred on them without consulting them.

Outrages Postpone a Wedding.

ROCKFORD, Ills., Aug. 14.—Miss Lona Van Valkenburg, a well-known Rockford young lady, was to have started for China soon to wed Rev. Mr. Openshaw, a Baptist missionary, stationed at a mission 2,600 miles from the seaboard. Word has just been received that he has been obliged to abandon his post on account of the outrages there and the Rockford young lady will not go until next year, continuing a course of hospital studies in Chicago.

The Report Probably True.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—While nothing is known at the state department about the reported negotiation of a commercial treaty with Brazil by United States Minister Thompson, it is said at the department that the government of Brazil had been desirous of entering into some commercial arrangement with the United States ever since the abrogation of the reciprocity treaty was effected by the repeal of the McKinley tariff law.

New Woman Fells a Man.

CRESTON, Neb., Aug. 14.—The new woman is readily adapting herself to the masculine arts. Henry Barker and John Peterson quarreled over the possession of a wagon and came to blows. Peterson was carrying off the honors, when Mrs. Barker felled him to the ground with a club, rendering him unconscious. Barker and his wife then rode away. Peterson's injuries are serious.

THE PLATE TOO SOFT.

New Kind of Carnegie Armor Shows Up Poorly When Tested.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—The officers of the ordnance bureau have witnessed a very interesting test at Indian Head. The first was an experimental chrome steel plate made by the Carnegie company upon the plan of Mr. Wheeler of the Wheeling-Sterling company. The plate was 10½ inches thick and was tested with an 18-inch gun, the projectile being an 18-inch Carpenter shell, fired at a velocity of 1,886 feet. The projectile made a clean hole through the plate and lodged 100 yards beyond. It was the judgment of the officers that the plate was too soft and no better than ordinary steel plate.

The next test was of an experimental plate made by the Carnegie company, seven inches thick, with gashes cut into it in places so as to make [illegible] in better when it was [illegible]. A 6-inch gun, with a 6-inch Carpenter projectile and a velocity of 1,800 feet, was used. The projectile stuck in the plate, the point not going quite through.

A MAD NEGRO'S REVENGE.

He Shoots Innocent People Because Mad at a Steamboat Officer.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 14.—A enraged negro fired a fusilade of bullets into a crowd of passengers and members of the crew of the steamer City of St. Louis as they came down the gang plank of the boat, just after she landed at the wharf. The wounded are: Lou Davis, colored, captain of the night watch, shot in region of the kidneys, will probably die; Frank Bennett, white, roustabout, artery in arm severed, serious; John Bell, steward of steamer City of Cairo, lives in Vicksburg, shot in leg, not serious; William Thomas, colored, roustabout, shot in left leg not serious

The shooting was the outcome of a fight between the negro, whose name is unknown, and Lon Davis, captain of the watch, while the steamer was lying at Cairo, Sunday. The negro came to this city on a train.

Coppinger Will Return East.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—General Coppinger, who has been at Jackson's Hole with four troops of cavalry, has notified headquarters that he will return eastward, leaving two troops at Jackson's Hole under command of Major Chaffee. His proposed route will carry him through the Shoshone Indian country to Fort Washakie, and it is presumed he desires to satisfy himself that all is quiet there before returning to his headquarters at Omaha.

Sues the Choctaw Nation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—James Coleman, attorney for the heirs of Albert Pike of Arkansas, has filed in the court of claims a claim for $40,000 against the Choctaw nation of Indians. Albert Pike for many years was the attorney for the Choctaw nation, and the suit is for services rendered.

Two Youthful Burglars.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 14.—Ernest Kobbe and Robert Rosehlly, two white boys under 12 years of age, have pleaded guilty to several burglaries and were sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

TO IMPROVE THE OHIO.

Important Convention In October In Cincinnati.

CONGRESS IS TO BE PETITIONED

To Furnish the Money to Improve the River—A Ship Canal Convention to Be Held August 30—Tonnage Sufficient For Such a Waterway.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—A meeting has been held in the chamber of commerce at which arrangements were perfected for a convention here in October, and delegates from all cities along the Ohio river will be present to petition congress for appropropriations for river improvements at the next session.

At another meeting Superintendent Murray of the chamber of commerce and Superintendent Shaw of the board of trade reported that the tonnage would be sufficient for a ship canal from the lakes to the Ohio river, and arrangements were made for the canal convention here Aug. 30.

A Blow at a Failed Bank.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Judge O'Neil has rendered a decision that the Commercial bank had been insolvent for months before it closed, and that all depositors who could identify their money could recover the same. The court holds further that the bank was unlawfully conducted and that the officers are liable for violation of the law and the stockholders for losses. As the stock is largely distributed here, the prospect of an assessment created quite a stir.

Brothers Fight a Duel.

PORTSMOUTH, O., Aug. 14.—Thomas and John Middleton, farmers, fought over the payment of a bill for a small bit of chewing tobacco. Tom cut his brother severely in the face and breast. John fled to into the house, and, securing a shotgun loaded with squirrel shot, emptied both barrels into Tom's right hip and side. Tom's hip was shattered. The physicians have extracted 68 shot from the wound, and about half of the charge remains to be removed.

Mistaken for a Burglar.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 14.—While William Pfeifer, a vault cleaner, was at work Chris Berhemer, a German printer, hearing the noise, and imagining burglars were trying to force an entrance, came to his window and fired two shots from a revolver. One ball struck Pfeifer in the left breast, coming out under the left shoulder blade. The wound is serious and perhaps fatal. Berhemer was arrested.

McMahon Would Not Accept.

DAYTON, O., Aug. 14.—J. Sprigg McMahon, the son and law partner of Hon. John A. McMahon who is now on a vacation trip to Lakewood, N. Y., positively affirms that under no conditions would his father accept the Democratic nomination for governor.

Rev. Dr. Conwell Better.

YOUNGSTOWN, O., Aug. 14.—Rev. Dr. Russell H. Conwell of Philadelphia, who was taken sick at the Tod House here, is not regarded as dangerously ill. He is suffering from nervous prostration, but he insists that he will be able to resume his lecture engagements within a week.

A Traveling Salesman Arrested.

DEFIANCE, O., Aug. 14.—J. M. Ross, traveling salesman for the American Ball Blueing company, New York, has been arrested here and taken to Findlay, O., to answer the charge of forging a $30 check.

Died of Apoplexy.

PAINESVILLE, O., Aug. 14.—John Irwin, mayor of this place and manager of the large ore docks a Fairport has died of apoplexy. Mr. Irwin was well known and had many friends along the lakes.

SMALL OHIO HAPPENINGS.

The Second regiment is now in camp at Tiffin.

W. H. Hillery, a farmer, residing near Bloomville, suicided by hanging.

James Patton of Portsmouth, a teamster, was thrown from the wheel mule of a double team he was driving. Before he could escape the wagon crushed his chest fatally.

Orliff Wertz, proprietor of the Elk saloon of Portsmouth, has been arrested and fined for keeping his saloon open on Sunday

The Portsmouth authorities have decided to enforce the ordinance requiring dairymen to register and to have their names painted on their wagons. Ten were arrested for failure to obey the law.

The Bucyrus Gas and Gasoline Engine company has been organized at Bucyrus for the manufacture of the Underwood engine, which has heretofore been built at Upper Sandusky, but was on the point of removing to Elyria.

Frank Quaintance, living near Bucyrus, has been arrested and had a hearing on the charge of shooting three horses which belonged to an enemy.

C. T. Ludwig of Bucyrus has, as late executor of the estate of Samuel Ludwig, been sued by the present executor, James Tobias, for the sum of $11,000, which it is claimed is due the estate

S. C. Snyder, aged 58 years, has been adjudged insane at Mechanicsburg and taken to the asylum at Dayton.

The boardinghouse of Ross Courtney, at Portsmouth, was burglarized.

At Carrollton Mrs. Henrietta Michael, proprietor of the Hotel Michael, was accidentally shot dead by Eugene Gatts.

Assistant Pure Food Commissioner W. H. Stewart of Solon, and Deputy H. C. Lowrie of Cleveland, caused the arrest of D. L. Curtis and Samuel Wurst, grocerymen of Elyria, charged with selling adulterated strawberry jelly and grape juice.

Charles P. Eachman, wholesale grocer of Lancaster has been missing since July 19.

Eunice Barbee was arrested in Columbus accused of robbing Andrew Mazzoki, an organ grinder, of $53. The money was recovered.

NEWS FROM NEAR BY TOWNS.

THE MINGLEWOOD TROUBLE.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug. 14.—After conferring with W. J. Mullins, operator of the Minglewood mine, President J. J. Mossop, of the miners' organization, reported to his constituents, Tuesday afternoon, that that gentleman was willing to have the trouble laid before their executive board and allow the members thereof to settle the matter. The miners have returned to work pending the decision of the board. On August 1 men employed at this mine came out because the mine boss refused to pay for the loading of the dirt in a breakthrough which had been blasted instead of worked in the usual manner.

THEY STRUCK WATER.

EAST GREENVILLE, Aug. 12.—Water was struck accidentally in the new Dalton mine this morning. A shot shattered the partition between it and the old Dalton mine, the latter being full of water. It seeped through the fissure made by the explosion.

WM. POLLOCK DEAD.

NORTH LAWRENCE, Aug. 15.—The funeral of William Pollock took place yesterday afternoon. Deceased was a coal miner aged 68 years, and is survived by a wife and family.

DEATH OF MISS GREENHOE

COMET, Aug. 15.—Miss Katharine Greenhoe, spinster, aged 51 years, has died of cancer. She was highly esteemed and leaves many friends.

AFTER SIX YEARS.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 15.—August Chouffet, formerly a Fulton business man, but now of Buffalo, N. Y., is spending his vacation here. He has been absent from his old home for six years.

GREAT IS MT. EATON.

And Great are Its Cabbages and Potatoes.

Through the kindness of Edward Oliver, who visited Mt. Eaton, Tuesday, THE INDEPENDENT has been presented with two mammoth potatoes, grown by Samuel Lischer, who presented them with his compliments. One of the tubers weighs three pounds, and the two are equal to the needs of any large family. Not satisfied with raising large potatoes, Mr. Lischer has succeeded in harvesting a cabbage that weighed 15 pounds. Thus it will be seen that Mt. Eaton produces many valuable and good things, besides fine suppers and pretty girls.

North Lawrence and Urban Hill.

The Pollock family reunion at Meyer's lake, Friday last, was well attended, despite the very hot weather. Miss Maggie Johnson took sick and did not return until Sunday.

The contest between the Sharon team of Medina county and the Minglewoods, of this town, resulted in a score of 11 to 10 in favor of the latter.

The Christian Endeavor society of the Chapel anticipate a day of outing, on Thursday, at Luna lake. The Epworth League, of North Lawrence, has been invited to accompanythem.

O. F. Lawrence purchased the new block of Martin Lottus, where he moved his stock last Thursday.

The Stark county Christian Endeavor convention occurs at Canton on the 22d and 23d of August. The Chapel Christian Endeavor is represented on the program.

Wm. Pollock, Sr., died Sunday morning about 3 a. m. Interment will take place in Newman's Creek cemetery, on Wednesday afternoon. The Rev. Wyandt officiating.

H. H. Shriver and D. F. Mock went to Smithville last Thursday.

D. Newstetter was in Massillon last Saturday on business.

The dollar-and-a-half strike is still on at Minglewood. How true the proverb: "We strain at a gnat and swallow a camel."

The concert given Tuesday evening, under the direction of Marcellus Ruch, was a success.

Elmer Hershey, of Decatur, Ill., is circulating among his relatives. Will return next week.

Mrs Moses Farmer is spending a few days in Akron this week.

Geo Ackerman and Hugh Wilson went to New Waterford, Tuesday, in search of work.

The Stark County Horticultural Society will hold its next meeting at the residence of J. J. Bast, near Jackson Center, on Wednesday, August 21. An invitation is extended to all.

On Thursday, August 22, the Cleveland, Akron & Columbus railway will run the last this season of their popular cheap excursions to Niagara Falls, Toronto and Alexandria Bay. The route will be via Cleveland and the splendid steamers of the Cleveland & Buffalo Transit Co. Tickets will be good seven days returning, allowing five full days at the Falls, seven days limit on Toronto, eleven days limit on Alexandria Bay. The following extremely low rates will be in effect: From Orrville to Niagara Falls, $3.50; to Toronto, $4.50; to Alexandria Bay, $5.50. This will be your last opportunity this summer.

Canton Race Excursion.

August 20-23, excursion tickets to Canton will be sold at low round trip rates from Alliance, Wooster and intermediate ticket stations on the Pennsylvania line, on account of the races; return coupons valid Aug. 24, inclusive.

EXCURSION TO DETROIT

Via Cleveland, Akron & Columbus Railway, Saturday, August 17.

On the above date the C. A. & C. railway will run a cheap excursion to Detroit, the most beautiful city of Cleveland and the magnificent steamers of the Detroit & Cleveland Steam Navigation Co. Train leaves Orrville at 8:05 a. m., arriving in Cleveland at 9:30 a. m., connecting with morning train for Detroit. Leave Cleveland at 11 p. m., arriving in Cleveland at 5:30 a. m., connecting with morning train for home. Fare for the round trip from Orrville only $2.50. The only opportunity this summer to visit the beautiful City of the Straits at this low rate.

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AT GAY LONG BRANCH

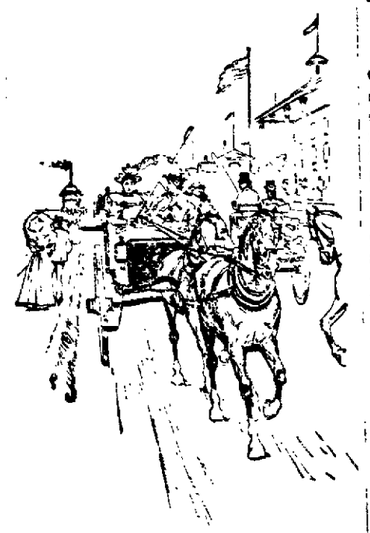
THE ROUND OF FASHIONABLE DIVERSIONS AT THE FAMOUS RESORT.

Dressing, Driving, Dancing and Bathing the Chief Amusements—The Quieter Charms of Atlantic Highlands—Where Girls Catch Crabs and Devil Them.

[Special Correspondence.]

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 5.—The season is now at its height. The great hotels are crowded, and the big drive which is the pride and glory of Long Branch is thronged with as many smart private equipages as may pass each other with safety. Driving, dancing and bathing are the sum total of Long Branch's amusement, and the height of the season means when there is the greatest number here to enjoy them.

The Jersey beaches are favorite resorts for New Yorkers, who can run to and fro daily, and who feel that if they



ON THE OCEAN DRIVE AT LONG BRANCH.

tire of things they can at any moment reach the city in a few hours. They present a union of coast and verdure unsurpassed, and the presence of city conveniences in cottages, hotels and even shopping quarters leaves little to be missed. And then the contiguity of a host of other popular resorts—Asbury Park, Seabright, Elberon, Ocean Grove, Atlantic Highlands and Normandie-by-the-Sea—is a great attraction to the society loving New Yorkers.

Amusements succeed each other at the various points thick and fast. When it is not horse racing at the Branch, it is a bicycle race at Asbury, a tennis tournament at Seabright or a formal dance to a charming band at the Highlands, and all through distinctly separate quarters with a varied scheme of amusement as easily reached as may be different quarters of New York itself.

One is sure also to meet a host of interesting people. Actors, authors, musicians, artists, who cannot sever communication with the city through the holidays, swarm the Jersey coast. You meet them with the mask thrown off all a-pleasuring, from the leading man who has been the winter idol of the matinee girl to the poet, painter or singer who has been hitherto a faroff beloved mystery.

To enjoy Long Branch one must drive a great deal. The private vehicles are very fine, and those who have not their own and cannot afford to hire a good one regularly will lose the principal opportunity for display and rendezvous. The bicycle is in vogue, but it will not replace for the summer girl the lounging carriage seat, where charming frocks and pretty poses disclose her at her best in a way the bicycle never can. Morning and afternoon the drive skirting the ocean presents a moving panorama of luxury and display not elsewhere surpassed, and if you cannot be a member of this daily and much lorgnetted show you are a lost cipher at Long Branch.

At Atlantic Highlands.

Atlantic Highlands, close by, is different. There you can enjoy the best there is without a fortune. Cottage rent is not exorbitant. You can get from June to October a pretty, coolly furnished 10 to 12 room cottage, surrounded by a wide honeysuckled veranda, for $500. Unless for specially planned functions, people do not dress much. The highlands, which are simply a succession of thick leaved, lifting woods, slope down to the lower bay, which, being still water, makes an encouraging place for young swimmers to learn. Those who want surf bathing drive or take the eight minutes' train journey to Highland beach, where they can get all the buffeting they want.

The bathing costumes are all quiet, and as there is no smooth beach the all day lounging in startling attire of both men and women is a thing unknown. There is no parade ground either for walking or driving. Long Branch is a duplication of city life during the season. One can't go out there on foot or in carriage unless prepared to be critically focused.

Atlantic Highlands folk turn out from their cottages, bosthing in verdure, dressed as they might in the New England rural center, and take long walks to the Navesink Highlands, to Locust Point, ramble idly through the woods, sit on the several piers running out into the bay, drive to the Branch as informal outsiders, not on exhibition, to Seabright, Normandie-by-the-Sea or any other resort they may care to enjoy without the trouble of dressing for it.

Cottage life is the principal one. There are several hotels and boarding houses, at the latter of which one may put up comfortably for about $12 a week in a good sized room and with a good, liberal table. Hotel rates are $4 a day. The old Methodist church has this season been converted into an amusement casino. Here a capital mixed band plays every afternoon and in the evening a string orchestra. On Saturday evening the subscription dances of the cottagers are gay and exclusive. There is plenty of pretty dressing in quiet, good taste, but the absence of diamonds or an enormous variety of French ball gowns won't make a nice, interesting girl any the less a belle.

Crabbing at Locust Point is a glorious, popular pastime. A walk of a mile and a half through a green country takes one there from the Highlands. The banks of the Shrewsbury river are here decked with houseboats, and from the host of the wayside inn rowboats, crab bait and nets can all be rented for a song. Along the banks the crabs are as thick as possible, and through the clear water on a warm day when the tide begins to flow you can see the deliciously eatable gentlemen making for the bait a good deal faster than you can draw them in. Atlantic Highlands develops many good shellfish cooks, for nearly every girl who catches a basket of crabs at Locust Point is anxious to devil them herself for supper.

EMILY M. AYLWARD.

PADDLING ON PELLUCID WATERS.

Attractive Prospects For the Approaching Annual Meet of the American Canoeists.

[Special Correspondence.]

ALBANY, Aug. 5.—The American Canoe association is soon again to assemble its members on the picturesque shores of Lake Champlain, and already many canoes and canoeists have passed through this city northward bound for the annual meet, which takes place at Bluff Point from Aug. 9 to Aug. 23.

The association is an international organization, having over 2,500 members and comprising four sectional divisions—the northern, including all of Canada; the eastern, all of New England; the Atlantic, the basins of the middle Atlantic rivers, with their seaboard, and the central, the balance of the United States. Any amateur canoeist over 18 years of age is eligible to membership and invited to join.

The association, with its constantly growing numbers and widening influence, affords increasing fraternal benefit and moral force. It promotes the interests of canoists, especially in the direction of paddling and sailing for pleasure, and also by holding meetings for camping and racing, aiding the formation of new canoe clubs and giving facilities for obtaining information through its librarian and official organs as to routes, etc., for cruising purposes and in regard to canoe and sail designing.

The annual general association meet and also the division meets bring together members from all parts of North America in friendly intercourse and competition, forming a source of great pleasure and enjoyment. The association provides a code of rules for the supervision of paddling and sailing races, and through its influence keeps its branch of sport free from the slightest taint of professionalism.

The pioneers in American canoeing were Messrs. Bishop, Alden and Longworth, who formed the association on Lake George in 1880. Since that date the growth has been very large. Annual meets have been held as follows: 1881-2, Lorna island, Lake George; 1883, Stony lake, Ontario; 1884-5-6, Grindstone island, Thousand islands, St. Lawrence river; 1887, Ben Arrow point, Lake Champlain; 1888, Long island, Lake George; 1889, Stone island, Thousand islands, St. Lawrence river; 1890, Jessup's neck, Peconic bay, Long Island; 1891-2, Wellsboro point, Lake Champlain; 1893, Brophy's point, Thousand islands, St. Lawrence river; 1894, Croton point, Hudson river.

This year the association goes for the fourth time to Lake Champlain. The location is about three miles south of Plattsburg, at the northern end of the

ON LAKE CHAMPLAIN.

lake. The camp ground is close by the celebrated Hotel Champlain, at Bluff Point, and the mess pavilion will be supplied from that hotel. The grounds consist of 450 acres of beautiful park and woodland, and the surroundings are very picturesque. The largest United States military post in the east is close by, with its social attractions, dress parade, music, guard mount, drills, etc. Au Sable chasm, one of nature's marvels, is within easy driving distance. The visiting canoeists will share in all of these attractions, and the meet promises to be one of the most interesting and important in the history of the association.

But there are other attractions to Lake Champlain besides the scenery and the prospect of a good time and delightful paddling. In that lake and in the innumerable streams and lakes in the adjacent Adirondack region superb angling waters are found. As a distinctive angling water Lake Champlain is at the very apex. Over its whole area of 120 by 12 miles the lake is dotted by many beautiful islands, the largest and most picturesque of which are South Hero, North Hero and Isle-la-Motte, which constitute the Grand Isle county of Vermont. No fishing resort on the continent boasts a purer air, freer breeze, more salubrious climate or better facilities for recreation of every description.

The canoe meet will be attended by the usual events of sailing and paddling races, and the prizes will be of the unique kind that are always given at the meets.

The commodore of the association this year is Mr. Walter C. Witherbee, one of the most expert yachtsmen on Lake Champlain. The secretary-treasurer is Charles E. Cragg. Both of these officers live in Port Henry, on the lake. Mr. Cragg is one of the noted singers of the camp.

FREDERIC G. MATHER.

IN CLASSIC CULPEPER

PEDESTRIAN BEADLE EXPLORES A PICTURESQUE AND HISTORIC REGION.

A Long and Lonesome Tramp From Spottsylvania—Rugged Charms of Piedmont Virginia—The First Battle of the Wilderness—Scene of Stonewall Jackson's Death.

[Special Correspondence.]

GUINEA STATION, Va., Aug. 5.—Having crossed Spottsylvania, the champion battle county of America, in three directions, I was still not satisfied with my battlefield studies, for my "locality," as Fowler calls the bump, is so poor that I can form but a miserable conception of any place I have not seen. As to writing about a place I have not seen on all sides—well, I am wretchedly dependent on facts and inferior to the silkworm in that I cannot spin "good stuff" out of my own insides.

So I decided to start at Meade's winter quarters of 1864 and follow Grant's movements mile by mile from Culpeper to Cold Harbor, and down to date I have been richly repaid, for the view alone of the first named place and county is well worth the journey. "Old Culpeper," by the way, is and long has been classic ground to the people of my native section, and the name was common in our mouths early in the forties, for it was the birthplace of the first really great man developed in the middle section of the Wabash valley—Colonel Richard W. Thompson. How many long winter evenings in the sessions of the old time courts did he enliven with stories of old Culpeper, and how much he did to create the general belief in antebellum times that all the chivalry and personal honor and high toned hospitality of all ages reached their perfect flower in Piedmont Virginia!

A Picturesque Scene.

And truly the county is beautiful. Having toiled up the slope eastward of the "cotehaouse," as they call the county seat in Virginia, I paused on the summit and could scarcely repress a shout on feeling that delightful swelling of the chest which often comes with the first view of a grand prospect.

From this point nearly the whole county can be seen, and the mountains to the west show here and there in blue

HOUSE IN WHICH STONEWALL JACKSON DIED.

sections, which are only distinguished from the feather edged clouds by their regular and unchanging outlines. It was such a wonderful contrast to the sandy flats and muddy stream, concealed in dense forests, the barren old field and obstructed views of the region I had lately traversed. The soil also of Culpeper is far more fertile than that of Spottsylvania, and the growth everywhere gives a pleasing impression of abundance. There are very few old fields grown up with pines, few bare wastes of rock and sand, and thus the county in fertility, healthfulness and inspiring scenery fully justifies the encomiums we heard so long ago.

A Race of Vigorous Men.

It is also a region where they raise men. All middle Virginia down to tide water is notably healthful, but the Piedmont region—in fact, all the eastern slope of the Alleghany mountains from New York to middle Alabama—seems peculiarly favorable for the white race. There are more tall, fair haired and blue eyed people in a strip of, say, 75 miles wide and reaching as far south as Tuscaloosa than in any other part of America, and out of this region and the adjacent sections of the interior valley came those pioneers, vigorous both in mind and body, who gave character to so many of the young commonwealths of the west.

From the east ridge of Culpeper some 16 miles down to Germanna ford (it is Germanna bridge now) the road is an almost continuous down grade and runs for the most part between handsome farms. The few villages look smart and new, like those of the northwest, and the region generally bears an air of thrift and prosperity. On that part of it sometimes called the peninsula, lying between the Rapidan and the north fork of the Rappahannock, the Army of the Potomac had its truly pleasant winter quarters. Much to my surprise, a tract of four miles or so on each side of the Rapidan is now an unbroken wilderness of pines, though the most fertile land is in that region, and in 1864 it was nearly all in a high state of cultivation.

There one may trudge on hour after hour in the solemn shade of tall, straight pines a foot or more in thickness, which, in many places, actually mingle their tops over the road and everywhere exclude the sun's rays. Not only is the slope to the Rapidan great, but the stream itself has a deep channel, and as it roars over its rocky bottoms the sound, as it is partly echoed and partly deadened by the overhanging pines, is like that soothing dr-r-e-e-e of the Colorado rivers which flow through deep canyons lined with mountain growths—a sound which is warranted to cure any nervous trouble that can be cured at all.

Prospective Gold Mines.

In nine miles' walk through this forest I saw but two dwellings. To the question why the common answer is, "Oh, the people who owned it would not work themselves, and their niggers all went off after the war, and so it has been turned out." Later, however, I found out that all this tract of "mulatto," as the Virginians call dark red land, belongs to a northern company which bought it with intent to work it for gold. The project hung fire in some way, but the company still keeps the land idle and still insists that it will start its great system of ditches and sluices for washing "next year." A few residents on the border of the forest are already washing for gold in their own land and making wages, they say. I am tolerably familiar with hydraulic mining in the far west, and yet the idea of their having such mines in Virginia is as startling to me as a proposition to mine the sands of New Jersey. I really must look into this matter.

Five miles south of Germanna bridge the great pine forest gives way to the little oasis around the Wilderness store, and not far north of there the Confederates "struck Grant," as they put it. And now, having come in by this route, I understand why they struck him there and how it was they struck him so cruelly hard. He did not intend to fight there. So much would be self evident even if he had not said it. And the view of the Federal generals was that Lee would await the onset farther back, and that Grant would therefore have abundant room to arrange his whole force on a line generally parallel to and defending that road by which he entered the Wilderness. By what seems the result of a series of accidents, however, some sections of the Confederate army were close up on the narrow but still practicable roads which crossed Grant's main road, and as one of them has written it, "Grant was caught in the act of moving his men into place."

First Battle of the Wilderness.

Of course they attacked—they had a way of doing that—and so the first battle of the Wilderness began. It would take weeks of toilsome walking, of crawling over old breastworks, through dense brush and tangled vines, to follow the lines and get a comprehensive mind picture of the fight. It would require days of study with maps and the most careful reading of reports to get at the plan, if plan there was, for as nearly as a nonmilitary mind can make out from the history there was one day when each division or corps commander fought on his own system. After seeing the roads across which these six or seven detached battles were going on simultaneously one is not at all surprised to read that both Lee and Grant reported the results of the day as "very unsatisfactory." Yet all this field has been surveyed and mapped out, and he who cares may study the maps and mutual contradictions of the generals and the wholesale contradiction of all of them by the war historians.

A narrow gauge railway from Fredericksburg to Orange Court House crosses the Wilderness in a direction southwest by west, and every mile or so the timber cutters have made practicable roads across it from north to south, so the veteran can easily reach that section of the field where he fought. Having traversed all the eastern part on previous trips, I took that road leading down along the extreme western edge of the line of battles as far as the Sedgwick monument and the bloody angle.

The Mattapony.

In the western part of the county numerous rivulets draining little ponds and swamps run together and form the four streams—Mat, Ta, Po and Ny—which unite in Caroline county and form the Mattapony river. In many parts of the Wilderness, however, one might come within a rod of one of these streams and never suspect its vicinity, and in some places he would only discover one by falling into it. The dark and yellow water, with its sluggish current and overhanging brush and shadow which makes the noonday seem like twilight, reminds me powerfully of some of those queer wild rivers I have seen in the remote west, overshadowed by black rocks or pines, to which Indians, Frenchmen and Spaniards gave such suggestive names as River of Shades, River of Souls (Las Animas), Purgatory and Water of Suffering.

The northern two of these, the Ny on the north and the Po on the south, inclose in a horseshoe shaped tract a sandy flat of perhaps ten miles in diameter, in the center of which stands Spottsylvania Court House, a hamlet of some 300 people, which apparently prides itself on looking exactly as it did 40 years ago, except for the marks of a few cannon shot on some old brick houses. I will not go so far as to say that these are renewed from time to time, like that ink spot on the famous door which Luther made by throwing his inkstand at the devil, but they look remarkably fresh. After the terrific slaughter of May 12 Grant moved off eastward into Caroline, and Lee marched down through this village and southward to again confront the Federals at the North Anna crossing. I had, however, followed their route long enough to weary me, and so I climbed upon a farmer's market cart and rode up here for a day's rest and still more for a daily paper, as the tramp of a week in the Wilderness is like a voyage across the Atlantic for dearth of news.

Where Stonewall Jackson Died.

This was an important station during the latter part of the war and boasts of one interesting sight. A mile or more to the north is the house in which Stonewall Jackson died. It is a rather poor excuse for a house, and the room they show with some pride is even plainer than the average southern "spare bedroom," but it is a place of renown and pious pilgrimage to the people, and in many a house may be seen a conventional picture of the scene at the hero's deathbed. This and a companion picture, "The Death of General Lee," are great household adornments in every part of the south, and next to them come pictures of famous charges made by Confederate troops and alleged portraits of Jeb Stuart and Turner Ashby in all the pomp of cavalry uniform, with drawn sword flashing in the sun and mounted on such horses as I at least never saw in the real army.

J. H. BEADLE.

BELLES OF NEWPORT.

OLIVE HARPER DESCRIBES SOME OF THEIR SMART COSTUMES.

Outing Gowns Worn by the Indefatigable Girls Who Go In For Athletics—Pictures of Loveliness Seen on the Promenades. Attractive Driving Dresses.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—If you want to see pretty dresses, with pretty women inside of them, you should go "down Newport way," and you will find them. There are special gowns for special needs, and all are perfect after their kind. Life is so active in Newport that one rather looks first to see the gowns worn by the indefatigable girls who go in for all the athletics.

The first one to be noticed was a yachting gown of cream white drilling, just such as is used for large sacks of flour. It was firm and solid and made a handsome dress. This particular one

NEWPORT BELLES.

was made with a full skirt, with a 2 inch band of blue jeans around the bottom. There was a narrow line of blue soutache above it, which gave an added emphasis. The waist was a beltless sailor blouse of the same stuff, trimmed at the top with a band and braid and a narrow upright dimity ruffle. The jacket was as jaunty as it was pretty. It was of the same drilling, the wide revers and collar trimmed like the bottom of the skirt. The sleeves had the same finish. There was a little bow in front of the blouses which gave a proper shipshape to the whole suit.

Drilling comes in yellowish white, buff and cinnamon color. Plain bias stitched bands piped with white make refined and neat trimming. Some have bias madras plaid trimming. This is not too striking.

Several of the very prettiest tennis dresses are of drill in one or the other of the tones as to skirt and jacket. The waists to wear under are often of pink batiste laid in narrow folds with flat rows of yellow valenciennes lace. Sashes of soft silk to match the colors of the club are added to these.

Some very neat and stylish dresses are seen on the promenades. One in particular I noticed. The dress was of printed taffeta, of two tones of gray and blue, with dark blue figures to represent perforations. Around the bottom there were two bands of faille the color of the figures. And there was a ribbon belt of the same color. The sleeves were puffed, with the manches of faille. The waist was drawn to the left in surplice style. The collar was of deep navy blue silk, with a band of white satin ribbon laid flat upon it. There was a dainty pale blue Japanese crape fold inside the V collar. Every one was struck with the dainty taste of this gown.

There was a dressy carriage and walking gown of drab plaid taffeta, where the plaids were formed by two pale green lines, crossed by single lines of deep garnet, almost black. The waist was a gathered French shape, with dark garnet velvet ribbon drawn from under large shoulder knots to the waist, where it fastened under a double bow without ends. All the V shaped portion inside these bows was filled in with lace, and there were full caps over the puffed sleeves. The handsome wearer added a dark garnet hat with velvet bows and plumes, for she knew they were becoming. She wore long mousquetaire gloves, matching the delicate drab in her gown.

There was a plainer but no less pretty gown worn by a young lady whose good taste is proverbial. This was of pale gray silk warp henrietta, that most exquisite of stuffs, with all the strength of wool and all the richness of silk. This was folded in flat box plaits all around the skirt. The sash belt was of

DAINTY SUMMER PROMENADE GOWNS.

myrtle green velvet, and two ends were finished with a rich fringe of jet and silk. The plain French waist had a smooth fold down the front, while on each side were four lines of strong beads, some large and some small to match the fringe.

There was a soft stock collar of the green velvet, which set off the lovely wearer's blond beauty admirably, especially as the golden hair was surmounted by a myrtle green chip hat, trimmed with ribbon and a mass of translucent red currants. She carried an ivory surah sunshade as plain and dainty as her dress, and she rested the eyes after so much brilliant color as had filed past.

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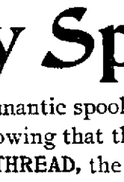

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THE LIMEKILN CLUB.

JUDGE CHEWSO TAKES THE PLACE OF THE HON. WINTERSMITH.

But His Peculiar Style of Oratory Is Objected to, and He Is Choked Off by the President—Other Matters of High Interest.

The Hon. Abraham Wintersmith, the colored orator of West Virginia, had written that he would be present at the Saturday night meeting of the Limekiln club and deliver his celebrated lecture on "The White Man—Has He Come to Stay?" The honorable did not show up, however, and after waiting 15 minutes over the hour for opening Brother Gardner arose and observed that he would give home talent an opportunity to glorify itself

There were many orators in the club, many pertinent subjects and such a programme as he had suggested would tend to increased confidence and rescue oratory from the swamp into which the last legislature had consigned it. He thought it might be a good thing for Judge Chewso to lead off.

The judge, who is a one story and basement man, weighing 220 pounds and being sprung in both knees from lifting watermelons over high fences, arose, removed his coat, pushed up his sleeves, cleared his throat with a sound like a tin pan rolling along a graveled roof and began:

"Ladies an gem'len, I"—

"Dar am no ladies present!" interrupted the president.

"Jess so, sah—jess so. I'll begin again, sah. Feller citizens an feller patriots, go back wid me 3,000 y'ars an stan on de banks of de Tiber. It am night an de"—

"Brudder Chewso, what has 3,000 y'ars ago got to do wid de 24 applicashuns for divorce in Chicago in de space of 45 minits one day last week?" asked the president.

"Nuffin, sah."

"Den let 'em alone."

"Werry well, sah. I'll begin once mo', sah. Friends, naburs and conspirators, what am divorce? A band o' pilgrims leaves England on de Mayflower. Dey sail an sail an sail, an finally de crew becomes alarmed an threatens to frow Columbus oberboard if he doan' turn back. It was"—

"Judge, sot down!" called the president.

"What fur?"

"Bekase your style of oratory am crackin all de plaster on de walls an puttin de season back at leas' ten days. I'ze willin to gin you a chance, an I hope you'll some day be heard in de halls of congress, but jist at de present date you kin airn $10 beatin ca'pets wher you kin airn 10 cents tryin to ride de steed of oratory. You am a mighty good man when it comes to helpin move a coal stove or breakin a mule colt, but de minit you reach oratory your feet begin to slide in all direckshuns, an you soon land on de back o' your head!"

The judge sat down with a thud which jarred down seven lengths of stovepipe and knocked a leg out from under the stove, and later on it was whispered around the hall that he intended to resign and make a tour of the country and relate his wrongs from the platform. When order had been restored, the Hon. Catalepsy Jones arose to make an inquiry. He had been asked half a dozen times of late whether the club had its special weather prophet for next winter's campaign, and he now desired to ask for information.

The president replied that the prophet engaged 18 months ago was sunstruck during a hot spell which he alone predicted, and the one engaged last winter froze to death in a blizzard he had furnished the club at special rates. The club was now without a weather prophet, taking the weather haphazard and running all sorts of risks. The secretary would be instructed to advertise for candidates for the position, and all applicants would be given a fair show to exhibit their qualifications.

The committee of the sick reported that Brother Jogalong Speed, a local member living on Ohio street, was ill and in need of relief

"Did de chairman wisit de house?" asked the president.

"We did, sah."

"An did you note de symptoms?"

"We did, sah. Feelin dat Brudder Speed war a leetle tricky we insisted on an examination, an satisfied ourselves dat he had really been knocked down an run ober by a baker's wagon. All 'pearances went to show dat fo'teen different wheels had passed ober him about six times apiece, an it am our candid opinyun dat he won't be able to run any fut races befo' next December."

The treasurer was ordered to pay the victim $2 per week from the relief fund until further orders, and it was suggested that Giveadam Jones hunt up the driver of the vehicle and bestow upon him such reward as he deem best

The treasurer stated that he had received a letter from leading citizens of Nashville communicating the fact that a person styling himself Brother Gardner, and claiming to be the Brother Gardner of the Limekiln club, was traveling through Tennessee and organizing branch lodges and charging candidates six bits for an initiation fee. The writers of the letter believed him a fraud, and felt it their duty to notify the club.

The secretary was instructed to offer a reward of $250 for his arrest, conviction and sentence to prison for 20 years, and a circular will be sent to all honorary members in that state asking them to run him into the woods on sight.

The secretary announced that he was in receipt of a letter inviting the entire club to participate in a grand barbecue to be given in Wilcox county, Ala.

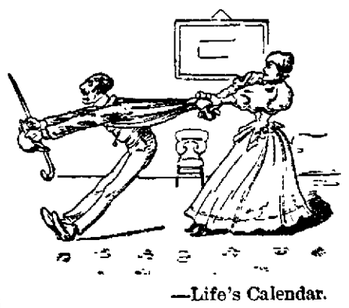
Pickles Smith moved that the club accept, and his motion was supported in a loud voice by Whalebone Hooker and Tug Johnson.

"De seckretary will return our thanks an tender our regrets," replied the president.

"I should like de moshun put to a vote," persisted Smith. "Dey am gwine to have sheep an pigs an oxen roast'd hull, wid carloads of taters, chicken, ice cream an lemonade."

"Pickles Smith, sot down!" said the president as he rose up. "I has lately noticed a disposishun on your part to take de bit in your mouf, an I want to warn you to go slow an be keerful. De man who lets his stomach run away wid his head will bring up in de mire. Your moshun will be laid on de windersill, an fur de nex' fo' weeks I shall keep an eye on you. We will now deviate to our homes."—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

"Keeping Company."



—Life's Calendar.

Nerving Himself Up.

The major came softly down from his room on the floor above and opened my door with an expression of deep anxiety on his face.

"Can you tell me," he said, "of a dentist that hurts? I want to suffer pain."

"Real, genuine pain?" I inquired calmly, for I was too much used to the major's eccentricities to be surprised.

"Yes, sir," he replied, beginning to pace the floor rapidly. "I want a man that will hurt. I propose to have several teeth out. That's one of the things I thought of. But there are others. Yes, others," he continued, his face flushing with emotion. "For instance, I would like to meet a man who will argue politics with me. I want a formidable man. I want to get him mad. If he calls me out, so much the better. I must have excitement. Can you suggest anything?"

"Why, yes," I responded carelessly. "You might take a ride in a hospital ambulance. Why not take a poem in to an editor I know? Or I can get you a ticket to the afternoon session of a young woman's emancipation club. Is that enough?"

"As far as it goes," replied the major, increasing his pace. "I must be aroused, I tell you. Nothing is too dangerous for me to attempt. Oh, for one of the battles that I have been in! Give me those tickets. I must see that dentist at once and arrange for a couple of hours of agony. I want to call a man out before supper. I must"—

"But why?" I interrupted. "Tell me why."

"Young man," said the major impressively, stopping suddenly and facing me, "I will tell you. I am in love with the dearest, sweetest, most angelic piece of widowhood that ever drew breath. I have sworn to propose to her at 11:30 tomorrow morning by the clock, and I've got to do something to lead up to it."—Life.

Sufficient Unto the Day.

"Don't you think that this is a rather peculiar law?" said one member of the legislature.

"Yes," replied the other, with a yawn, "I don't know but it is. But we'll rush it through and get home."

"But it'll cause no end of kicking and confusion."

"Well, that's none of our business. That trouble belongs to the fellows who come along and try to enforce it."—Washington Star.

Sharpening.

"Foiled."

He ground his teeth.

"Foiled."

He ground his teeth again.

He was determined.

He was determined to keep right on grinding his teeth until he got them sharp enough to eat the 15 cent steak before him.—Detroit Tribune.

A Defense.

New Suburban Resident—When you sold me these lots, you said nothing about that swamp. You did not tell me that my whole family would have malaria.

Real Estate Agent—My dear sir, would you have me try to make any man dissatisfied with his home?—Life.

She Was an Old Maid.

"That woman's story is written in her face."

"How do you know?"

"It's so dreadfully plain."—Chicago Record

One on Papa.

Willie—What does free lunch mean, mamma?

Mamma—I don't know, dear. Ask papa.—Brooklyn Life.

SKETCHES BY M. QUAD

Wanted to Know Sunthin.

There had been an accident down the road, making the expected train three hours late, and of course all the waiting passengers were mad—all but a little old man who sat on a salt barrel on the long depot platform and figured away with pencil on a piece of brown paper. By and by he rose up and went over to a fat man who was leaning against a hogshead of sugar and said:

"I want to ask you a question or two. You know what the sun is, of course. We all know that, but I'm a little mixed. Does the airth revolve around the sun, or is it jest the other way?"

"I don't know, and I don't care a continental!" exclaimed the fat man in reply.

"You don't? Waal, that's kinder sing'lar! You know the distance to the sun, don't you?"

"None of your business whether I do or not!"

"Shoo! What's the use o' gittin mad about nuthin? You are as techy as a hired man before breakfast on a January mornin. If you'd asked me how fur it was to the sun, I'd bin only too glad to hev told you that it was over 2,000 miles, though it don't look to be over five or six."

"I don't want any talk with you!" the fat man growled as he waved him off.

"You don't! Seems to me you are ready to bile over like hot soap! If you don't want to talk, there's no law to make you, but I should think you'd be glad of an opportunity to store your mind with useful knowledge. I s'pose you know this airth was once a liquid mass, don't you?"

"Didn't I tell you to go away?" shouted the fat man as he grew red in the face and flourished his arms around

"Waal, I swan!" gasped the old man as he turned to the crowd which had gathered. "Gentlemen, I hain't tryin to pick a fight. I hain't even mad. I jest asked him whether the airth revolved around the sun or vishy varshy, and he flared right up on me. I hain't askin fur information to make a bet on, but to store up in my mind."

"Well, I don't want to talk with you, and that settles it!" replied the fat man.

"Don't you know how fur it is from this depot to the moon?" persisted the old man.

"Do you want me to lay you up for six months?"

"Skassly, but seems to me every critter on airth with any sense in his head orter be interested in these things. You don't seem to keer 2 cents about how the pyramids in Egypt was erected."

"Will you go away?"

"I s'pose so, but it does seem sing'lar that a critter of your age and heft should be so"—

The fat man grabbed him and gave him a slam to the right and then a slam to the left and then shook his old hat off and ripped the collar off his coat and pitched him over the hogshead among a lot of soapboxes. It was five minutes before the old chap crawled out and five minutes more before he seemed to realize the situation. When things were somewhat clear to him, he slowly reached his feet, looked around upon the crowd in a dazed sort of way and slowly said:

"The sun revolves around this depot, and the airth revolves around the sun, and durn my buttons if I hain't bin revolvin around all three of 'em and the pyramids of Egypt to boot!"

He Wanted to Experiment.

He stood for a minute looking into the open door of a Woodward avenue drug store, and when he entered and approached the soda fountain it was on tiptoe, and he likewise spoke in whispers as he said to the clerk who was rinsing the glasses:

"Will you, sir—will you kindly permit me to ask you a question?"

"What is it?" was the query as the clerk wondered what sort of a man he had gotten hold of.

"I have heard of people exploding after drinking soda water."

"So have I, but I don't believe it."

"Don't you know of any cases?"

"No, sir!"

"And yet, sir," continued the man as he rubbed his hands and grew more earnest, "soda water is effervescent?"

"Oh, yes!"

"Under certain conditions of the human system the gas contained in a glass of soda water might be let loose with the most disastrous effects on the imbiber. In fact, sir, he might explode—blow up—be shattered into fragments while his palate was yet tickled with the flavor of pineapple and cream."

"What do you want?" bluntly demanded the clerk as he finished rinsing the last glass.

"I'd like to try it, sir," hoarsely whispered the caller

"You mean you'd like to see if a glass of our soda would blow you up?"

"Yes, sir."

"Well, I can tell you that it won't—not today—not unless you've got a nickel to lay down for it."

"You don't wish to try any experiments?"

"No, sir."

"Just so. I am perfectly willing to take my chances, but you have no curiosity. I understand you perfectly. Instead of experimenting you are after the dross?"

"That's it."

"I see. Takes dross to run a soda fountain. Out of the natural kindness of your heart you—you couldn't"—

"No, sir."

"I see—I understand. But there are other soda fountains in Detroit?"

"Oh, yes!"

"And I've found one where a willingness to be blown up will take the place of dross."

"Perhaps so, but I wouldn't bank on it."

"I see—I follow you. No, we won't bank on it, but we'll hopefully invest gate. Young man, I thank you. You are drowsy, but not too drowsy. Sh! Give nothing away and good night!"

The Man Who Persisted.

About 20 of us got off the east bound train at Elmer Junction to take the train over to Washburn, and though we had been told that we would have to wait two hours it wasn't ten minutes before one of the crowd went to the little office where the agent was at work on his books and asked how long before the south bound train came along. The agent answered him and hung out a sign reading:

"The south bound train is due at 4:30.

"That is the first train due.

"It arrives at Washburn at 6:10.

"It will probably be on time.

"I can't hurry it up any

"I am not a bad man, but should any person persist in annoying me after reading the above ——!"

All of us read the sign, and it was satisfactory to all but a tall, stoop shouldered individual who read it aloud twice over to himself and was evidently puzzled. He finally knocked on the door of the office, and when the agent put his head out the tall man said:

"You have left sunthin off your sign out here."

The agent glared at him and retreated, and the tall man got a piece of paper and a pencil and wrote and put up this sign under the other:

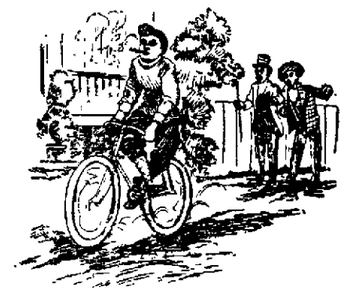
"I am a peaceful man."

"But I can't be bluffed."

"I persisted, and the kuss didn't do a blamed thing!"—M. Quad in Detroit Free Press.

How It Was.

"How on earth does that bow legged individual manage to ride a bicycle?"



"Well! Well! Did you ever!"—Wheel.

On the Beach.

"What an outrage it is," said the pretty blond as she marched across the beach in her bathing suit, "that we have to go through life hampered by long skirts!"

"It's a shame!" replied the brunette emphatically. "That's what it is! I don't believe in bloomers—they're hideous—but we ought to have a costume that would give us some freedom of action."

"Like this," suggested the blond, posing so as to show the diminutive character of the suit to the best advantage.

"Or this," replied the brunette, doing likewise

"I wouldn't hesitate a minute, if it were permissible," asserted the blond.

"Of course not," replied the brunette. "Why should you? It is pretty and comfortable. I'd like to wear a costume like this all the time."

"It would naturally attract a good deal of attention, but"—

"Pooh! Who cares? What's the use of being bound down by idiotic rules? Personally, I'd just as soon be seen anywhere with"—

She stopped and gave a little scream.

"What's the matter?" asked the blond.

"Run! Quick!" cried the brunette. "There's a man coming with a camera."

When they were safe back in the bathhouse, the blond gave a sigh of relief.

"I would have died of shame and mortification if he'd got a picture of me in this costume," she said.

"So would I," replied the brunette. "It would have been awful!"—Chicago Post.

The Worst.

He read his doom in her look.

"No hope," he muttered.

He trembled and grew sick at heart.

"No hope."

As in duty bound, he went and told the manager he couldn't possibly pitch winning ball if he had to face that spectacled girl with the 450 volt glare.—Detroit Tribune.

An Infant Prodigy.

"I tell you," said Mr. Proudpaugh, "that boy of mine is a wonder. He has the signs of extraordinary genius stamped all over him in display type."

"Indeed? He must be a phenomenon."

"He is. He is only 6 years old and writes a hand like Horace Greeley's and sings worse than 'Trilby.'"—Oakland Times

Taking Observations.

"Do you think he is going to propose?" said one girl

"Yes," replied the other. "I am sure of it."

"Why?"

"He lathes just as he did before he proposed to me."—Washington Star.

A Mystery Explained.

New Clerk—Why does the boss look so nervous and anxious when he looks up the safe?

Old Clerk—He is afraid somebody will see that there is nothing in it.—Texas Siftings

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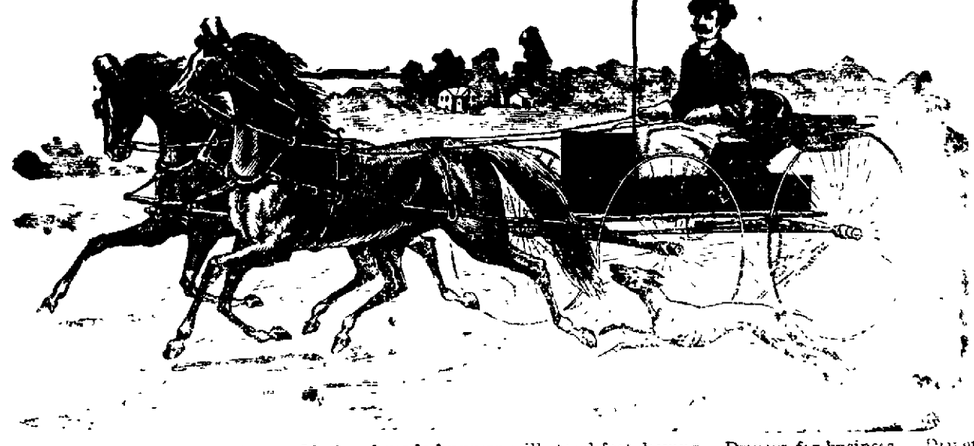

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THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1895.

Citizens of Navarre have come to THE INDEPENDENT again, asking to be informed why the street railway is not completed to that point and what the exact status of that enterprise is. To all of these inquiries it is regretfully stated that nothing has been done for months, and the council has shown no sign of carrying to a logical conclusion its declared purpose to obtain definite satisfaction from the company.

The departure of the first fleet of canal barges from Lorain for New York, loaded with steel rails, was the occasion for quite a celebration. The tow consists of five of these barges, which will be transferred to the Erie Canal. If the Ohio canal is only improved according to the plans now being worked out, similar barges can be loaded with coal and sent direct to lake ports in the northwest. They can return with iron ore. Massillon will then be one of the most eligible points in the country for iron and steel industries.

The eloquent account of the nobility of the manly art, sent out over the signature of Mr. Jack McAuliffe, should be read in close connection with this story of real life: "Mr. Corbett tweaked Mr. Fitzsimmons's nose, spat in his face, kicked his shin and called him many picturesque names, while Mr. Fitzsimmons knocked out the teeth of Mr. Corbett's brother with a decanter, hit Mr. Brady in the abdomen with a beer glass and called as many names as anybody." Mr. McAuliffe wishes us to believe that it was this sort of thing that sustained the glory of ancient Athens.

The most talked about young man in this country today is Theodore Roosevelt, the New York police commissioner. What he answered in reply to the question "What will be the effect of strict enforcement of the excise law," is worth being read and re-read by all persons charged with responsibility of similar character: "We have not thought of the consequences," said he. "What we are doing is simply executing the law. That is absolutely simple, and we have no right to consider consequences. Its partial non-enforcement was the greatest source of corruption and blackmail in the police department, and that must not continue." This theory of the duty of a public servant applies with equal force whether that duty be the enforcement of a law, or the investigation of a wrong. Corruption must be throttled. It is not to be accomplished by exclamatory tirades, but by work—and by the law.

The resignation of Judge Jenner, of Mansfield, from the circuit bench, will take effect on September 1st. Governor McKinley will fill the vacancy by an appointment that will continue until February 1, 1896. A successor will be elected in November. The judicial district includes Ashland, Fairfield, Knox, Licking, Muskingum, Morgan, Morrow, Holmes, Coshocton, Stark, Tuscarawas, Wayne, Richland, Delaware and Perry counties Judge Thayer, of Canton, is the only man thus far mentioned by Democratic authority as a possible candidate, but a number of Republican names are suggested. It seems to be taken for granted that a Stark county man will secure the place. The appointment of a man of high character, experience and capacity, like Judge Pease, of Massillon, would be most agreeable to the public. While the lawyers assume to speak on this matter, the public is interested quite as deeply, and Judge Pease's appointment would be satisfactory to both lawyers and laymen.

Senator Quay may not be a saintly man, but he has his good qualities. Every one knows that his word is as good as his bond, and in a recent letter he announces what his object will be if victorious in the factional fight, now being fought out in Pennsylvania: "In our judgment success will commit the state organization—against the use of money in politics; to resistance to corporate control of legislatures, municipal councils, political primaries and elections; to a form of civil service which will prevent the enslavement of public officers and employes and compelling those appointed to preserve the peace to confine themselves to their official duties; to absolute freedom and fairness in bestowing state, county and municipal contracts and to the punishment of any form of favoritism against exclusive franchises to deal in public necessities, comforts, conveyance and sanitary requirements; and to a recognition of ability and fidelity in the public service, keeping service to the country ever foremost when accompanied by ability and fitness."

Theodore Roosevelt, who is rich, young, and always industrious, was asked: "If you could speak encouragingly to the young men of our city, what would you say to them?" "I'd order them to work," said he. "I'd try to develop and work out an ideal of mine—the theory of the duty of the leisure class to the community. I have tried to do it by example, and it is what I have preached; first and foremost, to be American, heart and soul, and to go in with any person, heedless of anything but that person's qualifications. For myself, I'd work as quick beside Pat Dugan as with the last descendant of a patroon; it literally makes no difference to me so long as the work is good and the man is in earnest. One other thing, I'd like to teach the young man of wealth that he who has not got wealth owes his first duty to his family, but he who has means owes his first duty to the state. It is ignoble to try to heap money on money. I would preach the doctrine of work to all, and to the men of wealth the doctrine of unremunerative wealth."

The Philadelphia Record—it is Mr. Singerly's paper, thus treats of the doings of another Ohio man: "Comptroller Bowler's remarkable assumption of judicial powers in this matter raises important questions concerning the probable fate of other appropriations, the payment of which will be subject to his approval. According to the views of this official, the appropriation of money by Congress is no assurance that it will be paid as designated. That is for the Comptroller of the treasury to decide. The present controversy has furnished the remarkable spectacle of five members of Congress arguing before a subordinate official of the treasury department the reasons for the execution of a law which they themselves helped to enact. If it shall become necessary for members of Congress to pursue appropriation acts into the treasury department, and there plead for the expenditure of legally authorized amounts, it will be a remarkable travesty upon the lawmaking power of our highest legislative body. And yet such a condition would be a logical result of the continuation of the policy which Bowler has framed for himself."

A good deal has been said of late by demagogue politicians, from Senator Hill down, as well as by demagogue New York newspapers, against the enforcement of the New York liquor law, by the very class of men, in fact, who procured its enactment. They have been many voiced, and their sham, hypocritical pleadings for the "poor" have been equally disheartening and disgusting to the lovers of good morals, honest administration of government and real reform. And now Tammany, like an ugly reptile reviving from stunning blows, is again beginning to rear its vile head and threaten to roll back the much needed tide of reform, causing more or less forebodings in the minds of those who are anxious to have public affairs rescued from the hands of the morally irresponsible, incompetent and dishonest. But amid this discouraging and tiresome din of the reactionists it is cheering to note that at a meeting of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, in New York, when Senator O'Sullivan undertook to denounce the enforcement of the law against Sunday liquor selling, he was hissed; and when he began his tirade against the "puritan" Sunday and its discrimination against the "poor" in favor of the "rich," he was more emphatically hissed. The senator was followed by Police Commissioner Roosevelt in behalf of law and order, who was loudly cheered.

A very sensible editorial in the Journal of Commerce calls attention to the revival in trade and the danger that employes will wreck their future prospects by demanding more than business will warrant.

"After two years at a very low ebb business is undoubtedly getting up rapidly, but the workingmen will bring on a relapse if they insist that whatever they get is too little and show a disposition by striking to see just how much they may be able to extort. In some establishments they are said to be unwilling to state what wages they demand lest they should inadvertently put the prices too low. The increases have been remarkably numerous, widespread and voluntary. But these very facts are in some quarters creating suspicion in the minds of the men that they are not getting their full share. Men whose wages have not been increased feel as if they were being robbed; men whose wages have been increased 10 per cent. have heard of increases of 15 or 20 per cent. in some cases and feel that they have been wronged."

The Journal says that wages have gone up, in most cases, before trade actually improved, and points out that while business has picked up prices remain as low as ever. While The Journal speaks from the employers' standpoint, its words are not without propriety.

LET NO GUILTY MAN ESCAPE.

An effective reply to the demagogical aspersions of Councilman Peter Smith, who, from the depths of his profound ignorance assumed last week to criticise the patriotic work of City Clerk Haring, Councilman Huber, Horace C. Brown and Mayor Schott, in bringing to light the shortage of ex-Clerk Bayliss, was the passage of the motion made by Councilman Graze instructing the committee to continue and complete its work. And it is gratifying to note that the ill-mannered member from the fourth ward, swallowed his own words by voting for it. In his ringing remarks to the council, Mr. Huber wanted to know if the city of Massillon was dissatisfied with what had been done as Mr. Smith had intimated, or was prepared to see it completed. He outlined very effectively the trials which beset the committee—stupid or malignant criticism on their unfinished work by such persons as Mr. Smith, and the pressure of friends of the former clerk, who sought to save him from exposure.

If any further answer to Mr. Huber is needed, in addition to the splendid endorsement of last night, he need not seek far to obtain it, for every taxpayer, every honest man, joins THE INDEPENDENT in saying to this committee, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

On the issue between honesty and dishonesty, there can be no difference of opinion, and THE INDEPENDENT accepts the first definite and official statement from the board of examiners, to record itself in favor of pushing on the work until the last missing cent is discovered, and every corruptionist brought to book. Let no guilty man escape! Turn the searchlight into every dark and dusty corner, and compel those who have sold their honor to shoulder the consequences. There must be no compromise with crime, and no wavering in the support that is offered the present council, and particularly the committee of examiners. At every personal sacrifice it is now the part of good citizenship, good politics, and plain, every day honesty to offer at least substantial moral support, while the fumigating goes on. Make it so complete that high minded men will touch elbows in seeking offices of responsibility and trust, from which they have held back for years. The policy to which the council gave assent on Tuesday night means efficient government, lower taxes, and conditions of political health to which Massillon has long been a stranger.

NASBY ON COXEYISM.

Although Nasby wrote in 1878, he seemed to know that just such a good fellow as Mr. Coxey (Coxey is a good fellow if he is a crank) would rise up about twenty years later. Similar conditions seem to produce similar political crazes. In a letter following the one describing the disastrous failure of the Confedrit X Roaders to become communists, Mr. Nasby says that they determined to try it again. He writes:

I wuz makin the speech uv the nite. It was a gorgeous effort. I wuz in the middle uv it. I was showin that all property wuz robbery, and that in a troo republic one man shoodent hev any more than another man. I wuz demonstratin the absurdity uv permittin one man to hev hoardid up that wich he coodn't yoose, when others, made in the same image, wuz a hungerin and a thurstin. I wuz demonstratin the necessity uv a ekal division of all property, real and personal, with laws perhibitin accoomoolashen, by hevin a divishen every Fourth of Jooly, when a boy entered the meetinhouse, with a telegram for me. It wuz breef, and to the pint:—

Saint's Rest, Noo Jersey, July 15.
Petroleum V. Nasby, Confedrit X Roads, Ky.:

Yoour aunt Mehitable died yesterday, and made yoo her heir. The estate is wurth suthin over $40,000. Write how yoo want it.

SMITH & SLOCUM, Attorneys.

I seed a lite. To wunst my feelings experienced a revulsion. I hed a sudden change uv hart. I felt a horror at the levelin doctrines uv commoonism. The idea of dividin up property become to me to wunst the most repulsive thing in the world. $40,000 is $4,000 a yeer—and four thousand a yeer means comfort and elegance for me. Wat good wood it do to divide it up? And beside I found a doubt ez to whether a man wuz ever entitled to anything more than he really amasses by honest industry, or—possibly inherits. I can't see that it is wrong to live by the honest sweat uv an aunt's eye-brow. At all events, I declined to go on with my speech, and Joe Bigler insisted that I shoood. I refoozed and declined to give any reason for it, and denounced em all as a set of agrarian levelers. I denounst Commoonism ez robbery, and insisted that every man hed an indefeesible rite to wat wuz his'n and that nothin cood indoose me to join my forchoons to a principle so utterly repugnant to the idee of civilizashun.

Then Joe Bigler and Pollock, follered by the euraged citizens, pounced upon me, and Joseph tore from my grasp the telegram, and red it to the populs. It wuz enuff. A party uv em wanted to tear me lim from lim, for wat they wuz pleesed to call my base desershun uv a great coz, but the councils uv the older and wiser prevailed.

"Let him up!" sed the good Deekin Pogram. "Let him up; he hez money, and Commoonism shel be enforced all the same. We will borrer uv him, wich will be the same ez tho he made a divvy all to wunst."

And so I wuz releesed, and went my way, feelin considerably elatid. Bascom lent me the money to perceed to wunst to Saint's Rest to secoor my patermony. All wuz in rediness, and the mule wuz at Bascom's door, when the dred intelligence reached me that ther wuzn't nothin in it. It hed all bin put up by Bigler and Pollock to see ef I wood change on the very platform.

There isn't any humanity in man. I shel be a Commoonist yit, and a bloody one. It is gettin to be a question uv livin.

PETROLEUM NASBY, P. M.,
Conservative at present.

"Let Us Cross Over the River"

and rest in the shade of the trees." Thus spoke the dying hero, Stonewall Jackson, a man whose conception of war was so heroic, so chivalric that friends and foes praise him alike. How many dispirited women feel that they would indeed like "to cross over the river and rest." Every day brings its measure of annoyance and pain. If only they could be made to realize the inestimable comfort and physical strength to be found in Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription, they would soon feel that "their ways were ways of pleasantness, their paths were paths of peace."

Mrs. S. E. Bougey, of Red Oak, Stephenson Co., Ill., writes: "One of my neighbors was very sick during her change of life. After advising her to take Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription I visited her a few days ago, and she told me she was so strong she could work all day long without getting tired, and says she was greatly benefitted. I know many afflicted women who have been cured by your medicine."

Now is the time to subscribe.

TRACKED BY HOUNDS.

Canton Safe Crackers Caught in Massillon.

BUT POLICEMEN DO THE WORK.

The Blood Hounds Follow the Scent from the County Seat to A. C. Martin's Hydraulic Saloon, but the City Police Prove More Prompt in Their Work.

Although slavery and the war are thirty years back, blood hounds came bounding along the high road from Canton to Massillon on Monday morning, on the scent of safe breakers, who are now securely locked in jail. Early in the morning a telephone message from the Canton police headquarters notifying the local authorities to arrest all suspicious characters was received. At 2 o'clock the office of the Cleveland Axle works of Canton had been entered by three men and the safe blown open. The watchman had been bound and gagged but was released after the job was finished. A small amount of money and a few articles of little value was secured. The watchman upon being released at once sent in an alarm to the authorities, who communicated with the surrounding cities and issued a request for the blood hounds at the workhouse to be put on the trail.

Officers Ertle and Seaman, of the Massillon police force, arrested two men who were hanging about the streets about 7 o'clock, and some time later officers Hassler and Ryan, of the Canton police force, Guard Zimmerman and Chief Cook Kintz, of the workhouse, arrived in the city, with two bloodhounds, having tracked the three men to Gus. Martin's South Erie street saloon. From there the officers went to the mayor's office where they learned of the arrest. The men were taken to Martin's saloon and were identified by Gus. Martin as being two of the three men, who had been in his house early in the morning. The two who had been captured were taken to Canton.

The foot prints which the dogs had been following and the size of the two arrested men's feet correspond exactly.

After holding a consultation among themselves the Canton officers decided not to pursue the third man, as so much time had elapsed that it was not likely that the dogs could catch the broken scent.

HE THREW THE STONE.

Mr. Wagner and His Adventure With a Hornet's Nest.

"Papa, throw this stone at that hornet's nest down there," said Fred. W. Wagner's eight-year-old son to his father as they were strolling through a field south of the city Sunday afternoon. Mr. Wagner threw the stone and he hasn't done much of anything since. The stone struck the frail side of the nest, and the inmates, considering that their legitimate rights had been trampled upon, flew out and attacked the marauder unmercifully. Their small weapons did effective work and Mr. Wagner is now at his Akron street home wondering how long it will be before he will be able to see again.

Mr. Lynch's Tale of Woe.

John I. Lynch, a Canton insurance man, is short something like $6.500 by reason of certain indiscretions committed in Cleveland. Mr. Lynch candidly says: "I have been foolish, I know, but I have learned something. I admit that in the last eight months I have lost about $6,500. I lost some money at the Cleveland races by having my pockets picked, and I also lost $100 on a Valley train a few days ago. Then I lost $600 when Michener broke up. I am not too old to work, and besides I have enough left to keep me the balance of my days. I have had too much confidence in humanity. I have trusted people and they have deceived me, but I'll tell you right now, young man, that nobody will get any more money out of me."

Court House Notes.

CANTON, Aug 12—Marriage licenses have been issued to Edgar Woolgar and Mabel Elmer Yant, of Alliance; Conrad Wagner and Matilda Harter, of Cairo; W. P. Miller and Clara Elkin, of Alliance.

Etta G. Black has been appointed appointed administratix of the estate of Chas. W. Black. Fred Forster has been appointed administrator of the estate of Wm. Wiener.

Air at Pigeon Run.

The Navarre Times says that the Upper Pigeon Run mine have their new fan house completed and in running order. It is supplying the mine with good air at present that will surprise Mine Inspector John P. Jones when he comes again to visit the mine. The mine is running in full and the output per day is 400 tons. The capacity at the Warwick bank is about the same.

A Temporary Break.

Work was suspended at Russell & Co.'s works for three hours, this morning, by the breaking of the cable of the main engine. With the exception of one or two departments, this engine furnishes power for the entire shop, and several hundred men were forced to remain idle until the defect had been repaired.

Incendiaries at Alliance.

ALLIANCE, Aug. 12.—[By Associated Press:]—Early this morning incendiaries set fire to the residence and barn of William Frost, a farmer south of town. Both buildings with contents were completelo destroyed. Loss $1,000; insurance for the same amount.

There is great danger in neglecting colic cholera and similar complaints. An absolutely prompt and safe cure is found in DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Materials cost so much less now than formerly that J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder has been reduced in price. This is not only the best and purest but is now the cheapest of high grade baking powders.

BURGLARS AT NAVARRE.

A Councilman, the Victim of a Night Prowler.

NAVARRE, O., Aug. 12.—The kitchen of Councilman J. J. Fohl was entered by a burglar on Saturday night. The cupboards were ransacked and an elaborate lunch partaken of, and his lordship departed, with a silver watch and chain, valued at $25, some meat, eggs and other edibles.

IT MAY BE EXPENSIVE.

TRYING TO RUN TWO STORES ON ONE LICENSE.

A Fire Sale Clothing Man Comes to Grief —Constable Shepley Secures Isaac Nupuf in Wooster and Brings Him Back to Massillon.

Charles Frantz made affidavit before Justice Folger on Saturday against Isaac Nupuf, a traveling clothing dealer, who conducted an alleged assignee's sale of clothing in the opera house block, last week, on a charge of operating two stores in separate cities with but one state license. Constable Shepley arrested Nupuf at Wooster on Saturday. He waived examination before Justice Folger this morning, and was bound over to probate court in the sum of $200. Nupuf furnished bond.

Mr. Frantz alleges that Nupuf conducted stores in this city and Kenton at the same time. On last Monday Mr. Frantz, in company with Mayor Schott, entered Nupuf's store and asked to see his state license He failed to produce it and since then his actions have been under the direct surveillance of Mr. Frantz. By Saturday he decided that he had collected enough evidence and so acted accordingly. Under the new law it is necessary for all traveling merchants to take out a state as well as a city license.

One of each is good for one city only and both must be doubled if two stores are operated. Mr. Nupuf says that the law is unconstitutional and he will fight the case to test it. He will carry it to the supreme court if necessary. It was in front of his store in Massillon that John Deardorf, of Inland, succeeded in having refunded the money, which he had paid for a pair of defective trousers by waving aloft the torn pantaloons and warning the populace to beware of the men inside.

The statute under which Nupuf was arrested is entitled an act "to prevent and punish fraud in the sale of wearing apparel." It requires dealers to make a deposit of $500 with the secretary of state as a pre-requisite to obtain a license for one store of the itinerant character such as was conducted by Mr. Nupuf, and the penalty for violating the law is a fine of from $50 to $1,000 and imprisonment of from thirty days to six months in jail, or both.

LIVE NEWS FROM CANTON.

Topics That Agitate the Gentle People of the East End.

CANTON, Aug. 13.—The safe cracksmen who are supposed to have been arrested in Massillon yesterday, are known to have secured more than $8 in cash, which they obtained at the Cleveland Axle Works. Two diamond rings, valued at $800, belonging to G. M. Mather, are missing.

Christ Zimmer and W. S. Becher have posted $25 each, to go to the man who breaks the greatest number out of 300 pigeons. The date of the match is open.

A Canton horse came to the conclusion that life was a burden and deliberately gazed over an embankment, after which he threw himself down and died.

The Canton Foundry Company people have just lifted the largest casting ever made in Canton. It was made for the Massillon Bridge company and weighs eight tons. It is designed for a "former" for a New York steel bridge.

The Drake Coal Company has sued Emma M. and Harry L. Mause to secure judgment on a promissory note for $2,000.

ALLIANCE REJOICES.

A Great Scheme That May Be Realized.

The Alliance Review is thoroughly worked up by the report that it is proposed to erect a vast works for the production of steel billets, steel castings, nails and perhaps a rolling mill. All these manufacturies will employ from 700 to 1,000 men.

It seems that a site for the work has been chosen on either the east, north or west sides of Alliance. The plan is to purchase about 372 acres of land, about 40 of which will be occupied by the mills and shops and other accessories. The eastern men will be donated the land for the manufacturing buildings and the remainder will be divided into town lots and will be sold. Streets will be laid out and a park constructed.

The entire scheme is on the same plan as the boom which built Lorain to its present stage of prosperity. At present the greatest drawback to the undertaking is the difficulty in securing an option on the desired land at a reasonable price.

Jackson Township's Club.

The Jackson Township Social Club met at the country home of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Geis, three miles north of the city, on Sunday. Eighty-seven guests were present and the day was spent in playing games and singing and other amusements. Mr. Geis, who is president of the club, delivered an address. He spoke of the benefits to be derived by belonging to the association and hoped that it would thrive and flourish until every person in the township was numbered among its members.

Advertised Letter.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the postoffice at Massillon August 13:

LADIES.

Cook, Mrs. E. H. — Olivine, Miss Maud
Lortz, Mrs. Kate — Snyder, Mrs. Louise
May, Miss Done

MEN.

Arthur, H. B. — Philips, O. L.
Harvey, Peter J. — Perkins, Oscar
Mitzger, Gotlieb — William, John R.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

CLEMENT RUSSELL, P. M.

We understand one-eighth more bread or biscuit can be produced from the same amount of flour, and much better, by the use of J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder.

CHEW AND SMOKE MAIL POUCH

THE PUREST THE BEST

PURE HARMLESS SATISFYING

NICOTINE NEUTRALIZED

THE MINERS OF OHIO.

Annual Report of the State's Chief Inspector.

THE COAL OUTPUT DECREASES.

Figures Given Showing that the Miners Averaged 168 Days' Work and Earned Fifteen Dollars and Twenty Cents a Month During 1894.

COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 13.—Chief Inspector of Mines R. M. Haseltine submitted his twentieth annual report to Governor McKinley today. The report covers the findings of the department during 1894. It is a bulky document, giving in detail the conditions and progress of the mining industry in Ohio. According to the figures given, the year's production of coal was 11,910,319 tons, a decrease of 2,917,878 tons as against last year, and a loss never approached in the state's history. The four leading counties in point of production are Jackson, 1,499,287 tons; Perry, 1,460,831 tons; Athens 1,457,579 tons; Hocking, 1,453,391 tons. Compared with last year's production Perry county has dropped from first to second place, and Hocking from second to fourth, while Jackson has risen from third to first place, and Athens from fourth to third. Athens, Hocking and Perry counties, comprising the Hocking Valley field, produced 36 7-10 per cent of the entire product, a decrease of 1 7-10 per cent as against the previous year.

The machine mined coal amounted to 2,555,466 tons, a gain of 2,392 tons, and was reported in only nine of the thirty coal producing counties of the state. Hocking county produced 1,348,188 tons of machine mined coal, or nearly 54 per cent. Four hundred and fifty-two hands were employed in operating the machines and 3,202 hands in blasting and loading the coal after the machines had undermined it. There are 175 machines in use in 36 mines of the state.

From a table prepared to show the lake tonnage from Ohio, Pennsylvan a and West Virginia, it will be seen that at the several lake ports there were received 5,452,029 tons of bituminous coal, which is a gain of 822,416 tons as compared with 1893. Of this amount, 65.9 per cent. came from mines in Pennsylvania, as compared with 49.9 per cent during the preceding year, while from the Ohio mines there was shipped 28.8 per cent., as compared with 46 per cent. sent forward since 1893, or 45 per cent. during 1892. This shows that the Pennsylvania coal increased 16 per cent, while Ohio coal decreased 17 per cent. at the lake ports during the year of 1894.

During the year 31,493 persons found employment in and about the mines. Of this number 25,163 were miners, a gain of 2,700 as compared with 1893. Gains which aggregate 3,357 were reported in seventeen counties, one third of which number occurred in Hocking county alone. As reason for this is assigned the fact that only the machine mines could profitably operate under the intense competition which prevailed during the year, and Hocking being the largest machine mining county in the state, collected the greatest number of miners. From the total number of miners in the state, those engaged at machine mining are deducted, leaving 21,508. Again, by subtracting the machine mined coal from the entire output, the amount appears as 9,354,753 tons of pick-mined coal. This makes an average yearly production for each pick miner in the state of less than 435 tons run of mine, which is an individual loss of nearly 195 tons. Each miner averaged 168 days' work. At the rate of sixty cents per ton for fine coal, the average earnings of the miners was $182.67 for the year, an average of $15.20 a month.

There were 119 new mines opened during the year, 67 remained suspended, and 50 were either exhausted or abandoned.

At the close of the fiscal year there were 1,163 mines in the state, of which number 1,096 were in operation greater or less portions of the year. There were 1,999 inspections made by the members of the department, and the number of permanent improvements is given at 269. When the loss of time and adverse surroundings are considered they compare favorably with the preceding year. Sixty-four sets of scales were tested, of which 57 4-5 per cent. were found to be accurate, and 42 1-5 per cent. inaccurate. The percentage found inaccurate is much larger than usual.

The iron ore production was confined to Jackson, Lawrence and Scioto counties, and amounted to 58,043 tons, which is the smallest amount mined since the establishment of the department. The fire clay production has also suffered, the production amounting to 942,913 tons—a loss of 89,435 tons as compared with 1893. There was also a decrease in limestone production.

The report also contains an article on the quality of oil used in mine illuminating, and one on the quality of powder consumed.

When occasion demands its use, try De Witt's Witch Hazel Salve. It is cooling to burns, stops pain instantly, cleanses, a perfect healer for scalds or skin eruptions. Always cures piles. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

J. Monroe Taylor's Cream Yeast Baking Powder, will give you the nicest and lightest biscuit you ever saw, in fifteen minutes. Try it.

The most pleasant little pills for regulating the bowels, are DeWitt's Little Early Risers. Cure sick headache and constipation. Small pill. Small dose. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

THE MEANS AT HAND.

Friends of the Ex-City Clerk Will Assist in Making Settlement.

Arrangements have been about completed whereby the shortage in the accounts of ex-City Clerk Bayliss will be made good. Personal friends have agreed to put means at his immediate disposal, accepting his note endorsed by members of his family. The elapse of a few days will be required before this can be accomplished.

What means will be employed to carry the investigation beyond the affairs of the former city clerk await determination, but it may be stated as extremely unlikely that it will be dropped without an attempt to probe into transactions involving others. Nothing less will satisfy public expectations.

KEFOWER CELEBRATES.

He Returns to Civilization and to Jail.

MANY CHARGES HANG OVER HIM.

Wearying of Fugitive Life Amid Abandoned Stone Quarries and Worked Out Mines, He Turns Homeward, Where He Runs Afoul of the Law Again.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Kefower have returned, and are now safely lodged between the four walls of the city prison, with four separate and distinct charges hanging over their heads, three against the lord and master and one against his faithful spouse. After meandering aimlessly about for several days, spending their nights at stone quarries, coal banks and such other places as might offer shelter, "Paw" and "Maw" decided that they would return home and brave the charge which hung over Mr. Kefower and which gave promise of again drawing liberally on the family's treasure box. So after purchasing a canteen of whisky they set out on their journey home on foot. By the time they had arrived in sight of the city's lights both were in good spirits and the whisky bottle was almost empty.

At the sight of the old familiar houses and landmarks of the street, Mr. Kefower could no longer contain himself, and pulling a loaded five shooter from his pocket he discharged every cartridge amid the hurrahs of his wife and himself. Their merry making was brought to an abrupt close, however, by the unbidden arrival of Policeman Ertle and a posse of deputies who had been drawn thither by the sound of the shots, determined to take the marauders dead or alive. Mr. Kefower denied having fired any shots, denied being drunk and said that he had "disturbed no man's peace." He refused to go with the officer, and in a moment they were struggling for supremacy. Mrs. Kefower then took a hand in the fight and the guardian of the peace was forced to call on several of the bystanders for help. His brother and Henry Specht and others responded, and the couple were finally subdued. Policeman Ertle refrained from using his mace, as he had no desire to injure either of them. They were placed in the city prison over night, and were brought before Mayor Schott in the morning. Mr. Kefower pleaded not guilty to the charges of carrying concealed weapons and being drunk and disorderly. Mrs. Kefower pleaded not guilty also to the charge of fighting. The three cases will be heard on Friday. Kefower was placed under $200 bond for the first charge and $50 for the second. Mrs. Kefower was placed under $50 bond.

The Kefowers were unable to procure bail and were committed to jail to await trial.

There is one medicine that will cure immediately. We refer to DeWitt's Colic and Cholera Cure for all summer complaints. No delay, no disappointment, no failure. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

If you want a pair of fine boots or shoes, hand made, to order, you can get them at 21 West Main street. Shoes made in all styles, sewed or pegged. Repairing promply and neatly done. Open from 7 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Herman R. Hintz.

We recommend De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure because we believe it a safe and reliable remedy. It's good effects are shown at once in cases of cholera morbus and similar complaints. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

Miss Mary Russell is visiting in Cochranville, Chester county, Pa.

Percy A. Nave, of Canton, is spending several days in the city, visiting relatives.

Robert Gray, of Allegheny, is the guest of Mrs. Jacob Kline, in West Main street.

Miss Clara Snyder has gone to Wooster to be the guest of Miss Bessie McKenna.

City Solicitor Willison and family have returned from their visit in Frankfort, Mich.

Misses Flora, Minnie and Maud Miller and Miss Rowena Morgan, are visiting in Cleveland.

Mrs. J. F. Neilson, of Cleveland, is the guest of Mrs. L. Menuez and Mrs. J. C. F. Putman.

David F. Matthew, a boot and shoe merchant of Erie, Pa., is visiting his father, Henry Matthew.

Mrs. Jennie Howells has removed from Justus to this city, occupying the old U. B. parsonage, in West Main street.

Miss Emma Fetzer and Miss Lindy Saal, of Wooster, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kraft, in Plum street.

Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Benedict and children have returned from their visit with relatives and friends in Ashley, O.

Judge Jenner, of the circuit bench, has resigned. A number of prominent lawyers are mentioned as possible successors.

Miss Margaret Blake, of Avondale, a suburb of Cincinnati, is the guest of her school friend, Miss Anna Dieterich, of South East street.

George B. Eggert will deliver the address at the Stark County Farmers' annual picnic, which will be held at Meyer's lake on next Tuesday.

The letting of the contract for the excavating and filling of the Kegler Hill is postponed until further notice. By order of the township trustees.

The big ball on top of the spire of the First Reformed church was loosened during the storm, Sunday afternoon, and fell to the ground with a crash.

The new council of Daughters of Pocahontas, organized in Massillon, has been given the name of Prairie Queen. Thirty-one charter members have been initiated.

Edgar Oberlin, Ralph Oberlin, Stanley Baltzley Tom Stephan, Leo Falke, Corwin Albright and Leo Lenks have gone down to Big Sandy to camp for ten days.

Mrs. Lee Brechbill and son, Master Willie, of Allegheny, Pa, and Mrs. Lena Kolb and Miss Josie Eschenfelder, of Cleveland, are the guests of Mrs. Paris Miller.

Miss Eva Pfeifer, of Massillon, entertained a party of Canton young people Sunday evening at her home. Miss Pfeifer will leave Monday for a visit in New York city.

Mrs. W. D. K. Smith, accompanied by her friend, Miss Minnie Ferguson, of Columbus, is spending a few weeks at the home of her mother, Mrs. Preyer, in South Erie street.

While undergoing an operation for the removal of a tumor, William Wilderson, a coal driller employed on the coal land near Stand's church, died Tuesday afternoon. He was 23 years old.

Conductor Ed Harney, of the W. & L. E., was badly squeezed, Monday night, while making a coupling on a curve at Bellevue. His train was annulled, and he was taken back to Norwalk.

The water on the Akron, Summit canal reservoir is now 9 feet and 8 inches below normal. As this season the water is expected to be lower than at any other, but it rarely drops more than three feet.

Mrs. Mary J. Benedict returned to her home in Akron today, after a pleasant visit of six weeks in this city. She was accompanied by her grand children, Master Verne and Miss Gwendolin Benedict.

The Democratic Senatorial convention will be held Saturday, Aug. 31, 10 a. m., at Canton, upon a basis of one delegate for each 100 votes cast for Lawrence T. Neal, in 1893, and one delegate fora fraction over 50.

The Wheeling & Lake Erie will run one of the finest special trains into Boston from the West. It will contain the Wheeling commandery and will leave Wheeling August 21, occupying the train over the entire route for two weeks.

The Rev. L. H. Burry, the Rev. H. Schmidt, Misses Anna Nill and Emma Kratsch, and Messrs. Harry Snyder and Frank H. Snyder left this morning for Youngstown, to attend the convention of the Eastern Ohio Central Luther League.

John Welshenbaugh, who was charged by Township Trustee John McCane with having allowed the dead carcass of a horse to remain on his land south of the city, pleaded guilty before Justice Folger Monday afternoon, and was fined $1 and costs, aggregating $5.50.

E. A. Schooler, an inmate of the National Military Home, of Dayton, writes to Marshal Markel in quest of information in regard to one J. R. Low. Mr. Markel knows of no one of that name in Massillon, and any person who can shed any light on the matter is requested to communicate with him at once.

While operating a sewing machine the other day, Miss Edith Simms somehow ran the needle through a finger of her left hand. The needle pierced the member through and was broken off the, end remaining imbedded in the finger. Dr. Garrigues was summoned and the broken needle removed and the injury dressed.

Ralph H. Wainwright, one of Massillon's largest coal operators, has purchased the Camp Creek mine, formerly owned and operated by the O. E Young Coal Company, of Cleveland. The mine will be operated under the same name but the office will be removed to Massillon and all business transacted from this point.

On account of the inclemency of the inclemency of the weather, the festival of the Meyer's church congregation which was to be given August 3, was postponed until August 17. The proceeds will be used for the purchase of a bell for the church. Every one is invited to attend and help along the good cause.

Mr. and Mrs. Ray L. Markel and Miss Grace Miller entertained, Friday evening, at the Terminal restaurant, the guests including, among others, Miss Clark, of Wheeling; Mrs. Joseph Klotz, of Toledo, and Miss Briggs, Miss Bonham and Miss Metzler, of Findlay. The supper table was beautifully decorated, and the entire affair carried out in the most perfect manner.

Through the persuasion of a constable the person who was given a package containing twenty-five twenty dollar gold pieces instead of twenty dollars in silver, at the Merchants National bank some time since, returned the full amount, $480, to the bank on Monday, on condition that his name be not divulged and the whole matter dropped.

After twelve years of continuous service, unbroken by a single vacation, Samuel Morgan, gate tender at the C. L. & W. and Main street crossing has at last decided to tear hemself away from his beloved watch tower and spend two weeks among the Alleghanies. He will leave some time this week.

He was just three feet ten inches tall, weighed 75 pounds, was thirty-two years of age and he hailed from Greentown. He walked into Graze & Sonnhalter's store this morning accompanied by his larger, though younger brother, and they drank a glass of wine together. The above measurements were taken at that place. His name is John Houghton and is said to be the smallest man in the state.

Dr. J. L. McGhie has disposed of his Massillon practice to Dr. Maurice Smith. Accompanied by Mrs. McGhie, he left today for Salem, where he may conclude to locate. Should he do so, Salem will be benefitted by the addition of an upright citizen and true blue Republican. Dr. McGhie is impelled to make this removal on account of his wife, whose health is poor, and needs a change of scene.

The Massillon Stone & Fire Brick Company has made remarkable advances in the manufacture of paving brick since the last street improvement was made in Massillon. The favorite paving brick is now made of fire clay and shale, whereby the good qualities of both clays are obtained. Brick with rounded edges and surface that is true and smooth as glass are made, and also the large patent paving blocks.

A family party consisting of Mr. and Mrs. J. W. McClymonds and children, J. K. Russell and family, Mrs. T. H. Russell and the Misses Russell, Mrs. George L. Russell and George L. Culver, Mr. and Mrs. V. S. Russell and little daughter and Master Charles Steese set forth for Mt. Eaton, Tuesday afternoon, in Kramer's brake, and after many pleasant adventures Bugler Oliver's horn announced their return at a late hour.

A carload of watermelons which had been refused by the merchant to whom they were consigned, was taken to the gravel pit on the C., L. & W., north of the city, this morning and left there to be disposed of as the good people of that vicinity thought best. It took but a moment for the news to spread and then people from every part of Patagonia were seen coming toward the car; some carried sacks, others had wheelbarrows, crats and such other contrivances as might be useful in carrying the fruit away. No good melons went to waste and those that could not be eaten were stored away for future use.

COMPLIMENT FOR MASSILLON.

Mrs. Martin Discusses One of the Board of Education's Acts.

Mrs. John Martin, of Lancaster, O., better recalled in Massillon as Miss Jane Becket, was the first high school teacher employed in this city, and is a woman of culture and refinement who still has many friends among the old families. Mrs. Martin is now blind, and writes with great difficulty. In a letter dated August 10, at Middle Bass island, addressed to Miss Sallie Brannan, she says: "And so you have been retired on a pension. Well, I am glad that you are relieved from continual labor. You will not have as much teaching, and still your wages will be secure to you, and you will be relieved of worry about it, if you should be sick or otherwise disabled. I did not know there was any law permitting of the giving of pensions to teachers. It is only right and just that it should be so. Has Massillon taken the the lead in this thing? It would be an honor to the town if it were so. It was the first to adopt the union school system. Mr. Martin says that Lancaster organized her schools under the Massillon system."

IN JAIL AT ELYRIA.

The Man Who Assaulted Laura Hershey is Located.

ELYRIA, O., Aug. 14.—[By Associated Press]—William J. Carey, in jail in this city on a charge of horse stealing, was today recognized by Laura May Hershey, the twelve-year-old girl of Marshallvelle, Wayne county, as the man who enticed her from her home, July 9th, on the plea that he wanted her to act as a companion to his wife, in Massillon. He took the child to Canton and remained all night at a hotel, criminally assaulting her. He informed the child's parents that his name was Vairs.

Splendid Fruit Prospects.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Official reports for August show the fruit prospect for the whole country is greater than for years. Apples will be less than half in New England, Michigan and Wisconsin, but far above the average in the belt beginning with New Jersey and extending across to the Pacific coast. Kentucky reaches 101, and Ohio 73. General average for the country, 71 2, against 44 last year. Peaches, in Delaware, one-third crop; Connecticut and Georgia, full crop.

Captain Sweeney, U. S A., San Diego, Cal., says: "Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy is the first medicine I have ever found that would do me any good." Price 50c. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

VERY MUCH MUDDLED.

Councilman Smith Attends an Exhausting Session.

HARD HIT BY HENRY HUBER.

The Fourth Ward "Reformer" Called Upon to Explain His Rambling Remarks of Last Week and He Takes Them All Back —A Vote of Confidence.

Those who attended the Tuesday night session of the council expecting to hear a thorough ventilation of the methods out of which grew ex-City Clerk Bayliss's shortage were not disappointed. All members were present except Mr. Paul, of the fourth ward, and as soon as miscellaneous business was reached, Mr. Huber, of the second ward, rose to explain in parliamentary language exactly what he thought of Councilman Smith. The latter replied in the chaste language peculiarly his own, and the trend of the discussion ran as follows:

"I am told," said Mr. Huber, "that at the last meeting night fault was found with the committee, or rather the party employed to assist the clerk in checking the books, and I was brought into the eiscussion. Now I do not want to say a word in regard to anything that may have been said about me, but I do want to defend those parties who are not allowed in this council to defend themselves. I don't believe that their honor and integrity has ever been questioned, and I believe that they have tried to do all they know how. So it seems to me that it comes with very bad grace, at this time, to find fault for anything they have done, or may hereafter do. Now I understand fault was found because they looked up the matter of paving the river bridge. It was claimed they were not here to investigate. Now what does checking the books mean? Don't you want to discover errors if there are any?

"As to that river bridge we found it in the books marked simply 'bridge, $282.59.' We could not determine what that might be. After while we concluded it must mean the Main street bridge. We wrote to the auditor, and a week ago Monday night, learned that the county had paid for 351 yards, or $382.59. The treasurer was charged with $282.59. Was it our business to look that up? Have we any right to look up anything of that kind? Hasn't every citizen in this town that right?

"Yesterday I asked the engineer to measure that bridge, and instead of 351 yards, he found 451 yards, so that the county now owes this city $109, and I presume we shall have that $109 more. Now if this committee or the members of this council think that this committee is doing something which it ought not to do, for God's sake let them say so. I don't like any work of that kind.

"Take the Cedar street sewer. There is a man living on the East Side of that street, who has paid $7 for 94 feet frontage. People living opposite have paid $30 to $40 for half of that. Now, why is it? There is something wrong there. If this council does not want the committee to go ahead, let them say so, and every one would be glad to throw up the sponge. It is claimed that all parties ought to be represented. Let us see: Mr. Brown is a Republican, the mayor is a Democrat, and our venerable clerk is claimed by the Populists. If there are any parties not now represented in that committee, for heaven's sake put them in."

Then up rose Peter Smith in all his majesty to declare that his statement last week was undoubtedly calculated to "cause a little suspicious on anybody's mind." "The words that I stated," quoth Peter Smith, "were told to me and if I ain't mistaken Mr. Huber asked us to bring it up." Mr. Smith's language limped a little here, and what he tried to say nobody can ever guess. Finally he granted that "the committee is honest in their work," but naturally there must be some "suspicion" when one of the committee tells him they are trying to hide the thing. Still added the speaker, "I know Mr. Huber is honest in his work," but it did not read in the journal that it was to be "a thorough investigation committee." He believed that the books should be investigated further back than they had been, and was satisfied to await the committee's report.

Mr. Kramer wanted to know whether Mr. Smith thought that he was implicated in any deal when he had made the motion to have the books checked, and Mr. Smith declared that he had no reason to think so at all.

Mr. Huber declared his entire willingness to have his conversation with Mr. Smith fully repeated What he said was that Mr. Bayliss's friends wished the matter kept from the public, and the committee was uncertain whether to report their partial investigation or not, and he had advised asking for the passage of a resolution requesting the committee to report as soon as they had finished. He had known all members of the committee for years, and knew that they would obey instructions and report exact facts.

Mr. Smith begged off—that he had not accused the committee of trying to hide facts.

Clerk Haring—It was so understood by the committee and by myself. It was so understood by everyone here that the gentleman was driving at the committee. It hurt my feelings very much, so much that I haven't touched the books since, nor will I until our power is defined.

Mr. Kramer said that Mr. Paul had followed Mr. Smith and had also urged that other members be added to the committee, because "he didn't think the committee were doing what they were authorized to do." He thought that if Mr. Smith's reflections were not aimed at the committee they were at him.

Mr. Huber said that if he had suspicions he would try to settle the matter by motion or resolution instead of by loose talk, and thereby perform his duty He declared that the investigation had been going on for months, and nobody had opened his mouth to ask how the committee was progressing It was not until certain facts were published broadcast that any attention had been given to the committee by Mr. Smith or others. He didn't see how anybody could expect a report until the work was finished If the people of the town wanted that work to stop and could afford to set such a precedent, all right.

Mr. Graze moved that the committee, consisting of H. C. Brown, Mr. Huber and Mayor Schott, be retained to complete the work they had begun. Mr. Reay seconded the motion, but the clerk insisted that it be put in writing, and it was done and agreed to without dissent. Mr. Huber not voting.

Mr. Huber thereupon gave the council some useful information respecting the difficulty of checking up the books, and also to the defective manner in which assessments for pavements had been made. Taking the clerk's report for March 5, 1894, he showed that the West Main street paving cost $24,006, that the amount of bonds still outstanding was $26,000, and the assessments outstanding $8,878. This left a balance of $17,000 to be raised by general taxation. It appeared that no interest on any bond had been added to the cost of any improvement. The city paid 77½ per cent. of the cost of paving that particular street, when it should pay 2 per cent. On Prospect street the city paid 39 per cent., and on East Main street 38 per cent. of the total cost. He also called attention to incomplete records and other slip shod features of the past method of conducting public affairs.

Prior to these passages, and in regular order, the reports of the late street commissioner for the weeks ending July 13 and 27, amounts respectively $165.25 and $163.05, and a report for three days after his death, amount $51 were read, and the city clerk instructed to disburse the money with the aid of the street and alley committee.

E. B. Lieghley was given the floor to state the ground for his Spring alley damage claim. Mr. Huber said that as the claimant had neglected to make any demand upon the city for weeks after notice of the proposed change of grade had been served, he had barred himself from legal claim upon the city. Solicitor Willison sustained this view.

Mr. Huber explained that absence from town had made it impossible for him to examine several damage claims. Regarding the Tremont and East street sewers, he moved that the recommendation of the sewer commission be referred back for an estimate of the cost. Concerning the E. Keller damage claim, he thought that no damage had been incurred and no money should be paid on that account.

Mr. Huber also brought up the result of his investigation into the subject of the Charles street sewer. He found that property owners are using it and deriving benefit from it. Some are doing so on payment of one-half of the assessment, claiming that that was all it was worth. Another had paid nothing, and the amount had been charged up to the contractor. The speaker insisted that when a contractor was required to refund any part of his contract price the money should go into the treasury for the benefit of the city and not for the benefit of an individual. So long as citizens secured all the good that arose from a well constructed sewer from an ill constructed sewer, they should be compelled to pay. Mr. Kramer added that the sewer had been flushed and was found to be all right.

Mr. Huber asked if the construction of the Charles street engine house had damaged C. E. Archer's property. The solicitor reported that property owners might excavate to a depth of nine feet below the curb line without damage liability.

Mr. Hering requested one week more for examination of the Archer claim. Granted.

A. C. Martin complained from the lobby that on July 15 his wife had been thrown from her buggy against the pier of an overhead bridge maintained in South Erie street, by Russell & Co., and serious injuries sustained. Mr. Kramer moved, and it was agreed to, that the complaint be referred to the street and alley committee.

Mr. Kramer presented the matter of the extension of the south end of East street, to the state hospital, for which C. E. Jarvis and H. Shriver had offeaed necessary land. Mr. Hering moved and it was agreed to that the subject be referred to the council as a whole and the solicitor, to investigate.

A resolution by Mr. Reed: That South Prospect street be improved by the construction of gutters and curbs. Adopted

Mr. Reed reported that the trustees of the Charity School desired the city to contribute to the repair of the road leading to the school. Mr. Huber moved, and it was agreed to, that the matter be referred to the street and alley committee.

Clerk Haring stated, in order that it might go on record, that the journals for the years between 1883 and 1889 were missing and could not be traced.

Mr. Huber called attention to the fact that on August 22 a note for $6,000 would fall due, for the East Main street improvement, and that no funds were available for its payment. The assessments would only cover one-half of the amount and were not yet due. Mr. Reay moved, and it was agreed to, that the ways and means committee be instructed to devise some way of paying the note.

The clerk read the contract for the construction of the Green street sewer.

Mr. Huber said that he had read in THE INDEPENDENT of the proposed plan of ex-Clerk Bayliss to make good his shortage, and said that the clerk could only receive the money and receipt for it, but could not give a receipt in full settlement, as future investigations might increase the present amount of the shortage.

Mr. Graze moved and it was agreed to that the clerk be authorized to purchase necessary books and investigate as to the cost of a proper filing case.

The condition of the culvert under the Sailer hotel was mentioned, and the street commissioner requested to free it from obstructions

Wilmot.

While at work in the woods Henry Langkamp had his foot injured by a log rolling on it.

The Evangelicals held quarterly meetidg services here on Saturday and Sunday.

Wilmot had a very heavy fall of rain on Saturday afternoon. The lower parts of town were flooded.

No less than five young men from this vicinity expect to start for Columbus in a few weeks, where they will study medicine Two of them, Messrs Reed and Reckseeker, will graduate the coming winter.

John Conkle is sawing a tract of timber near Berlin, Holmes county.

William Deberry has returned from a visit to Coshocton county, his early home.

Abraham Graffe's oats yielded at the rate of eighty-one bushels to the acre.

MR. KRAMER'S IDEA.

This Town Should Have a First Class Park.

HE THINKS ONE CAN BE HAD.

East Street to Be Opened Out to the State Hospital, Where a Park of Eighty-Five Acres Can Be Made Accessible at Moderate Cost.

Councilman Henry V. Kramer has an idea, and it is a good one, too, that Massillon needs a public play ground, a park of generous dimensions, and that it is better to provide it now before the city gets its growth, than to wait until property advances in value, and the bits of suburban forest are leveled to make room for shops and dwellings. All this is the real meaning of his proposal that the council investigate the propriety of extending East street beyond its southern terminus.

As everybody knows, East street ends a little beyond Richville avenue, and the only way of reaching the cemetery is by going down South Erie street, under the railroad bridge, and by the noisy shops. The present route is unpleasant and unsafe for funerals on many accounts, and Mr. Kramer's plan is to push East street southward to the state hospital site, and between the farms owned by H. Shriver and C. E. Jarvis, run out a lateral street to the cemetery. Then, in return for the new street to the state hospital, he thinks that the syndicate owning the property adjoining the state hospital will agree to donate 85 acres of land to the city, for park purposes. This land is all heavily wooded, has a romantic little brook, and even as it stands, is a beautiful spot, and worthy of the name of park. The street railway company would undoubtedly run a spur to the park, from South Erie street. The land lies outside of the city limits at present, but could easily be taken in.

Six members of the land syndicate have already agreed to the donation, and it is thought that they will be about unanimous if the council decides to do its part. Mr. Kramer thinks that the grading of the new streets would cost in the neighborhood of $5,000, and as the public funds are now low, expects interested property owners to contribute. It is the most ambitions scheme for permanent improvement ever presented for public consideration, and THE INDEPENDENT invites comment upon the subject.

Navarre.

Receiver J. W. Wardwell and officials of the C., C. & S. Ry., passed through town this morning on an inspecting tour.

Della, the four-year-old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Bretz died last night from scarlet fever. Funeral Wednesday afternoon.

A retaining wall has been placed along the U. B. church property on Basin street.

The Navarre business men, at a meeting in the council chamber last night, decided to have an excursion to some point of interest, Wheeling seemed to have the preference of the majority.

Elton Echoes.

Miss Jennie Galehouse returned to her home, near Doylestown, last week.

Isaac Shilling, the well known undertaker of Canton, is circulating among his old friends in this neighborhood.

C. J. Harrold, of Dalton, made a flying visit to this place last week.

The camp meetings held in Warwick's wood, near West Lebanon, are well attended, especially on Sundays.

Mrs. Charles Chidister has been suffering great pain for the past three weeks, from an injured foot, caused by spilling a bucketful of scalding seeds on it. She is just able to get around on crutches now.

Wilson Reed, of Kansas, was the guest of Samuel Baughman, sr., last week

Mrs. Malcom Boughman is quite ill with a fever.

No clue to postoffice robbers. It was some one familiar with the place evidently.

Miss Myrtle McKinney is spending the week with her parents at Reedurban.

Harry Kouth and sister Clara, accompanied by another lady and gentleman, from Canton, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Burkholde, Sunday.

Dr. M. L and the Rev. M. A. Boughman visited their relatives at Greensburg, Sunday.

Peter Fichter and family were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Davie Thomas, Sunday.

East Greenville.

Mrs. Dr. Campbell and Harry Brown, of Canal Fulton, combined business with pleasure and spent a day in East Greenville last week.

The congregation of the Union church enjoyed themselves very much last Wednesday night, while listening to Thomas Davis preach his first sermon. Mr. Davis expects to go to college in the near future.

The miners around here are all working, except Dalton, and they expect to start tomorrow, as they have put a hole through to the old mine and now all danger is over.

Mrs Barbara Miller, of Massillon, was a guest at the home of her brother, R. T. Price, the fore part of last week.

Mrs. J. R. Williams, of Massillon, is visiting friends at Dalton, and made a few calls at our village this week.

Now see that your blood is pure. Good health follows the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which is the one great blood purifier.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's BAKING POWDER.

"Absolutely the best and most desirable baking powder manufactured."

GEN. S. H. HURST, *late Ohio Food Commissioner.*

ALL SORTS FROM NEWMAN.

Hill Happenings Reported in a Crisp and Entertaining Way.

NEWMAN, Aug. 14.—Josh Smith, of East Greenville, spent Sunday with the Davis family at Willow Grove.

The condition of Mrs. John L. Davis is slightly improved at this writing.

Mrs. Thomas Thomas and daughter Carrie, of Justus, visited the former's brother, C. H. Roderick, and family, last week.

The Newstetter Threshing Company, while here doing work for Charles Sibila, charged Widow Edwards one dollar for threshing two and one-half bushels of wheat in less than ten minutes' time —the greatest imposition ever heard of in this neck-o-the-woods.

Thomas E. Masters and sister Mellie returned home from Youngstown last Friday, well pleased with the many sights in the iron city of Ohio.

Miss Jennie Reese is now comfortably located in her new home, having moved last Thursday.

The remarks made by Secretary-Treasurer Patrick McBryde, as appeared in THE INDEPENDENT, relative to the notorious arbitration in which he himself was a prominent factor in behalf of the miners, comes at this late date in extremely bad grace, to say the least.

Our village was honored with two parties of young Massillonians the past week, and we were pleased to learn fo their safe return home without police interference.

Chapman Assembly No. 164, K. of L., again comes to the front in a missionary form and donates each member in good standing one barrel of Calla Gilley flour. The same is being delivered by Evan T. Morris, the gentlemanly driver for the Stults Milling Company.

The festival given at the church last Saturday evening was a glowing success, the receipts amounting to thirty-two dollars, for which the members return their sincere thanks to all who assisted them, and especially to those from a distance.

Mrs. Thos. Masters and son and Mrs. John Sadler are in attendance at the Maccabees convention at Cleveland this week.

Wm. Knight, of Massillon, an enterprising oil agent for a Cleveland firm, called in our village Tuesday.

The Rev. James Lister, of our village church, failed to meet his appointment Sunday evening, being detained by sickness, and at 8 o'clock John Doubledee was called upon to preach, and gave an excellent sermon, taking the Sunday school lesson as his text.

The Pollock reunion at Meyer's Lake Friday was a pleasant affair, the weather being almost perfect for the occasion. brought together nearly 100 friends to enjoy the festivities of the day. Election of officers for the ensuing year President, R. A. Pollock; Vice President, James Pollock, North Lawrence; Secretary-Treasurer, James Ray, Canton. An executive committee consisting of one member of each of the six original families, was appointed to select date and place of meeting next year. The leading feature of the occasion and our deserving of special mention was the oration delivered by Geo. F. Pollock, of Washington, D. C. It proved a grand and masterly effort on his part; the topics brought forth and the language used gave food for deep thought, and surprised his most ardent admirers.

We noticed J. P. Burton's article approving the Pittsburg miners' settlement for the nine cents per ton advance on October 1. Now this is not surprising and if we were in Mr. Burton's shoes we, no doubt, would entertain the same opinion, but now, Mr. Burton, suppose you were in the Massillon miner's shoes What would you then say of the settlement; for there certainly is a difference as to which side of the fence we are placed?

Mr. and Mrs. Alexander Miller, of East Greenville, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. John Prosser.

Teacher Will Smith is now resting after completing his artistic job of painting on the village store.

Mrs. Al. Winneberg, of Pittsburg, Pa, is visiting at the home of her parents, Mr and Mrs John Frosser.

The many friends of Mr and Mrs. Thos. H. Currie, of this neighborhood, will be pleased to learn of their safe arrival at their home in Canton after a several weeks' tour through Scotland.

Don't forget the big K. of L. picnic on Saturday of this week. All the arrangements are completed for a good social time. National President Penna, Vice President Miller and State President Ratchford will positively be present and speak in behalf of labor organizations, especially from a miner's standpoint. The Pittsburg settlement and the recent trouble in the Massillon district will, no doubt, receive considerable attention, and it will be to the interest of every miner to be present and hear the condition of his craft discussed by such able advocates of labor.

THE KEFOWERS PLEAD GUILTY.

Wiser Counsels Prevail and They Pay Their Fines.

Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Kefower decided, late Tuesday afternoon, after consulting a legal gentleman, that the cheaper course for them to pursue was to reverse their pleas to guilty. The mayor thereupon fined them one dollar and costs each for the three cases, amounting in all to fifteen dollars. Both "Pa" and "Ma" expressed great gratitude to the mayor for his leniency, and both shook him by the hand before departing, promising faithfully to remain sober and fall into line with the other law abiding denizens of Akron street. Kefower says that he has now reached his last dollar and is desirous of disposing of a portion of his property. It is said that the money paid in fines was advanced by his lawyer.

THE SECOND VICTIM.

Another Death Results from the Howells Mine Explosion.

Thomas Davis died at 4:20 Wednesday morning at Pigeon Run, and is survived by a wife and five children. Eight weeks ago the dead man's skull was fractured in the explosion at the Howells Coal Company's Pigeon Run mine, in which Edmund Griffith was killed outright. His life has hung in the balance ever since. He was a good miner and a good citizen, and the wife and little ones now left in sore need have the sympathy of the entire valley.

Excursion to Zoar.

There will be an excursion to Zoar on Wednesday, August 21, under the auspices of St. John's Sunday school. The train will leave the W. & L. E. station at 8:30 a. m., and return leaving Zoar at 5:30 p. m. Fare, 45 cents for adults and 25 cents for children.

Persons who are subject to diarrhoea will find a speedy cure in De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure. Use no other. It is the best that can be made or that money can procure It leaves the system in natural condition after its use. We sell it. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for cuts, bruises, sores, ulcers, salt rheum, fever sores, tetter, chapped hands, chiblains, corns, and all skin eruptions, and positively cures piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25c. per box. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly.

Now is the time to subscribe.

I Was Thrown From a Horse

And sprained my ankle badly. An ulcer formed and caused me much pain. Last August it broke out worse than ever. I commenced taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and now the ulcer has entirely healed. I have laid away my crutches and am doing my own work, thanks to

Hood's Sarsaparilla

I gladly recommend it to all who need a blood purifying medicine." MRS. C. S. BIRGE, Chauncey, Ohio. $1; six for $5.

Hood's Pills easy to buy, easy to take, easy in effect. 25c.

Special Inducements for Cash Only

—ON MY ENTIRE STOCK OF—

FURNITURE!

Call and see that we mean business.

S. HIGERD'S, 53 South Erie St.

UNDERTAKING in all its branches. Night Calls answered from 89 North Hill street or Farmer's Telephone 200.

AT THE GREAT **Clearance Sale Now on at Spangler & Co.'s.**

Men's Tan Colored Outing Hats, $1 00 values for .. 59c

Men's Golf Caps, 3 shapes, $1 00 values for . . 50c

Men and Boys' Celluloid Visor Bicycle Caps, 50c values for..... 25c

Boy's Star Percale Waists, $1.000 values for..... 48c

Elegant Flowing End Knots, 4-in-Hands Club House Bows and Windsor Ties at Spangler & Co.'s Clearance Sale for..... 25c

Boys' Bicycle Hose, Never Break, Fast Black, 50c values; for..... 25c

Straw Hats Less than half price at Spangler & Co.'s Clearance Sale.

Fast Colors, Black and Tan Hose for 10c at Clearance Sale

Don't Miss Spangler & Co.'s Clearance Sale.

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BUT ONE MORE BATTLE

Champion Jack McAuliffe Will Then Retire From the Ring.

READY TO MEET GEORGE LAVIGNE.

The Last of the "Three Jacks" Hopes to Escape the Fate of Dempsey and Sullivan and Retire a Champion—What Boxer Lavigne Has to Say.

Fighting to your real, bona fide, rock ribbed, stout hearted pugilist is a genuine pleasure, despite the efforts of accidental champions and would be actors to belittle and degrade it. Indeed it is an honorable and manly game for one to pursue in the heyday of youth, as kings have demonstrated to us in the old Grecian days, and

JACK M'AULIFFE.
[For 12 years lightweight champion boxer of the world.]

I dislike to read about the men who decry and traduce a sport in which the lion hearted Richard of England, the greatest of Christian crusaders and the conqueror of Saladin, was not ashamed to take part. I am proud of the profession of which I am no mean member; but, like many others, I have had all the fun I could possibly have out of it. I have now been a champion in my class longer than any man breathing—12 years. I had intended over a year and a half ago, when Dick Burge of England flunked out of that match for £45,000 at Coney Island, to retire as the undefeated lightweight champion of the world. So many challenges, however, were being aimed so constantly at me that I reconsidered my determination and announced my willingness to meet all comers who could secure any respectable kind of backing. Some of these fellows would challenge me to fight at a period when I had lots of money—at one time $50,000—for a paltry pittance of $500 or $1,000 a side. When I went broke, however, and had to fight, I could not find these fellows with a search warrant.

There are lots of strong, clever, ambitious young fellows after me now. Principal among these are George, better known as Kid, Lavigne; Young Griffo (when he gets out of trouble) and Jimmy Handler, Bob Fitzsimmons' skillful protege. To any and all of them I have this to say: "I will fight one more fight at 135 pounds and then quit the business." I do not intend to follow the example of my illustrious contemporaries, John L. Sullivan and Jack Dempsey, and stay in the ring until I am whipped. Once we "three Jacks," as they used to call us, were invincible. Two, when weakened by sickness, age and dissipation, went down before younger and stronger men. The third won't if he can help it. Therefore I say to all ambitious lightweights who are hungering for gold and glory, "Come on; the first served will be the man who can command the largest backing." To Young Griffo of Australia I say, "I will be glad to meet you anywhere to a finish as soon as you are out of your present trouble." And here let me observe that I believe the young antipodean to be innocent of wrongdoing and am sorry he got into the meshes of the law. We were matched for $5,000 a side at the time and had each of us $500 posted with Arthur T. Lumley of The Illustrated News. I could under the laws and usages of sport have claimed the forfeit, but I cheerfully returned it to Griffo to help him out of his legal complications.

To Lavigne, who once fought Griffo to a draw, and who is still an undefeated man and has, I believe, plenty of money behind him, I say, "Defeat Jimmy Handler in your battle at Long Island in September next, and I will fight you to a finish for a stake bet of $10,000 a side and the largest purse offered by any reputable club I am willing, if you are, to participate in the tournament at Dallas in October and November next, where Corbett and Fitzsimmons, Peter Maher and Steve O'Donnell and Tommy Ryan and Mysterious Billy Smith will all strive for the mastery in their respective classes."

I think I have made my position clear. I will fight one fight and no more. Win or lose, I will retire from the ring—a champion, I hope. I won't be the pitcher broken at the well if I can help it. After my next and last battle I will jump right into business. I have two plans under consideration. A distinguished playwright has written a play "all around" me, as dramatists put it, and I may go out on the road at the head of a strong company. Friends have been kind enough to say that I have the dramatic instinct and can act a bit. At any rate I can't be any worse than Corbett, and the task is worth essaying.

Another plan I have is to open up a hotel in either New York, Coney Island or Bath Beach. I have thousands of friends near New York, and as I know considerable about one part of a hotel I figure it won't take me long to get pointers on the rest. So that settles it, after November next I will either be an actor or a bomface.

Jack McAuliffe

LAVIGNE READY FOR THE FRAY.

In response to my challenge I learn that Jack McAuliffe says that he will not fight for the lightweight championship of the world for a suitable purse and backer's stake, and I propose to hold him to his word. I am perfectly willing to pay for the right. Bob Fitzsimmons' protege, Jimmy Handler, in September, to meet McAuliffe at the fistic carnival to be held in Dallas in November next. He may name the size of the purse and side bet. Of course I think I will win my coming contest with Handler, else I would not make this proposition. Should I lose in that affair I will absolve McAuliffe from all obligations relative to meeting me. I recognize the fact that the sporting world has no use for a loser.

Jack, however, in accepting my proposition, throws out a lot of challenges to other ambitious lightweights. Some of them may take him up before my fight with Handler, and I would be thus left in the lurch. I think the champion should give me the preference, as, like himself, I am an undefeated man. Without boasting I can fairly state that I have performed as meritorious deeds as Jack has ever done. I defeated Jerry Marshall, the "colored prodigy" of Australia who was imported to this country for the express purpose of whipping George Dixon and Young Griffo. He never got the chance. His meeting with me cooked his pugilistic goose. Marshall had away the best of me in height and reach, but I managed to get to him effectually. I fought Young Griffo to a draw in a limited contest, and people say that had the battle been allowed to go on I would have won. Griffo then outweighed me by 15 pounds. Griffo bested McAuliffe at Coney Island, although he was robbed of the decision. I don't set much store by McAuliffe's performance there, as he was sadly out of condition, and know that he will do better with me. At Coney Island I also whipped Jack Everhardt of New Orleans, a welterweight nearly as big as Tommy Ryan. He weighed 141 pounds that night and I only 133, the lightweight limit.

I only mention these facts to show that I am entitled to first consideration at McAuliffe's hands. As he took other men in his dragnet, I will do the same. After my battles with Handler and McAuliffe or in the interim I will be only too glad to meet the following champions upon these terms: I will fight George Dixon any number of rounds at 130 pounds. I will also take on Tom O'Rourke's other "black wonder," Joe Walcott, at 133 pounds, and Young Griffo at any weight. O'Rourke is willing to back Walcott for $5,000 against Steve O'Donnell. Jim Corbett's sparring partner, a heavyweight, now matched with Peter Maher of Ireland, and he should not be afraid to pit his miniature Hercules against me. Young Griffo has gone up against middleweights like Dan Creedon, and he should not be timorous about fighting off our draw. George Dixon fought Griffo to a draw twice when the latter weighed 140 pounds. He should not be fearful about meeting me at ten pounds less weight.

Should fortune favor me in my battles with Handler, McAuliffe and any of the rest of the boys I have thus challenged I will cross the water and fight Arthur Valentine, the present champion lightweight of England, or any other man who may be champion at that time. When I am undisputed lightweight champion of the world, I won't stand on my dignity like

GEORGE LAVIGNE.
[Who has boxed a draw with Young Griffo and is after the championship.]

some of the big fellows, but will fight any man of the championship class who issues an honorable challenge. I will be especially careful about guarding the title against any foreigner. I will keep the championship in the land of the stars and stripes as long as I can do so. When I can fight no longer I will go into business either in New York or some big city in the west. I will be a hotel keeper, as Jack McAuliffe says he will be if he is a failure as an actor. I will never be an actor. I would pick up cobblestones first.

George Lavigne

ALL SORTS OF SPORTS.

Champion Corbett's bicycle recently knocked him out in one round, laying him up for a week.

The building and handling of the Defender will represent when the season is over an outlay of about $300,000.

Al Smith, the famous sporting man of New York, offers to bet $500 to $250 that Corbett and Fitzsimmons will not fight in Texas.

Cal McCarthy, once featherweight champion of America, is now a physical wreck. He was recently a member of a "growler" gang in Hoboken, N. J.

C. W. Stage, the ex-champion sprinter, has gone into training again. Stage has run 100 yards in 9 4-5 seconds, it is said. He was recently admitted to the bar.

Tommy Conneff, the world famous distance runner, cannot swim a stroke and narrowly escaped drowning near New York recently. He was partly unconscious when rescued.

If a plebiscite were held to determine the most popular man in England at the present moment, one might expect to find Dr. Grace, the cricketer, miles ahead of most statesmen, poets, orators and writers.

The English tennis championships ended in a rather sensational style this year, W. Baddeley, an apparently beaten man, pulling out a match by a wonderful finish. Pim defaulted, and Baddeley regained the championship which he lost to the renowned Irishman in 1893.

Miss Atkinson's Handsome Prizes.

The three prizes won by Miss Atkinson, the new lady champion tennis player, were uncommonly handsome. In the mixed doubles the lady's prize was a silver tea set of very handsome design. The prize in the ladies' doubles was a beautiful wristpin set with pearls, and in the singles in addition to holding the cup as champion, she received an exquisite medallion of fine workmanship, set about with scrolls of gold, studded with diamonds and pearls. When the cup has been won three times in succession, the holder becomes its owner. This has never happened as yet, but Miss Atkinson's friends are hoping she will keep up playing until she has secured the cup.

MANAGERS AS PLAYERS

Both Sides of a Regular Annual Discussion.

O. P. CAYLOR'S BASEBALL GOSSIP.

Captain Oliver Tebeau the Bete Noire of the Umpires—Uncle Anson on a Still Hunt For New Pitchers—How Can the "Kicking" of Players Be Prevented?

Every year there arises a discussion over the merits or demerits of playing managers of ball teams. The question of course has its two sides, and each side has its warm advocates. Therefore it is by no means settled in the baseball public's mind that a club is better off to have its manager among its players than to have him as a nonparticipant in the game. St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Pittsburg and New York have managers who are active players. The other National league clubs employ managers who never put on a uniform unless in one or two instances, as Irwin of Philadelphia, McCloskey of Louisville and Foutz of Brooklyn, when the uniform is donned to permit the manager to coach.

Last year Anson began the season as manager by sitting on the bench in citizen dress. It didn't work well in his case, and not till he took up his knickerbockers and went back upon the nine did he succeed in impressing his players with his strong personality. I presume, after all, it is not so much a question of playing or not playing as it is of the man's adaptation. Men like Anson, Doyle, Tebeau and Ewing will do better by taking part in each game and participating in the work of the team, be it good, bad or indifferent. But the Hanlons, Seeles and Schmeizes are not built for effective service in uniform.

Next to Anson the most successful manager among those who play on their nines is Captain Oliver Tebeau of Cleveland, more familiarly known as Patsy. Exactly where his success lies is hard to decide. He is, however, what is called a fighter. When it comes to that quality, Anson must rank below him. The nearest rival he has in his peculiar methods is Manager Doyle of New York, who, I believe, at one time, was Tebeau's pupil. Patsy can heap more misery upon an umpire's life in one afternoon perhaps than any man who ever managed a ball team. He is the umpire's bete noire. With him kicking is professional life, and when he does kick at a decision it is no half hearted affair, but is full of his whole soul. On such occasions Mr. Tebeau's language is not always pure, simple and sweet. Indeed he has the reputation of being able to express himself on such occasion with more force than elegance.

This season he has been particularly unfortunate. Accident after accident has kept him off his nine. Perhaps I should express it as the toper did when he was brought before the judge for the sixth time. His honor scowled and thundered: "What! Drunk again?" "No, your hon-

OLIVER TEBEAU.

or," was the meek response, "it's the same old drunk." So with Tebeau! It's the same old injury. A bad knee, which remains weak and is easily reinjured, has kept him out of uniform most of the season. But his masterly directing hand is seen in the club's success.

Uncle Anson has been injured too. So the report goes. I have seen it stated and never denied that at least two of his larboard ribs have been unhinged from his backbone and are swinging loose at that end like a broken down panel of board fence. They tell so many lies about the baseball Bismarck, however, that this may be one of the July monthly inventions. Yet I believe that Anse without any rib connection whatever with his backbone could play about as well as some of the professionals could with a double set, all fast and riveted.

But the old man is growing anxious as the season wanes. He realizes his team's weakness—just where I pointed it out several months ago. He needs pitchers. Consequently he has agents out in the woods gunning for specimens. According to current rumors, he is gathering in new pitchers by the gross from the prairies, the commons, the frontier and the back counties. If there be any unconscious Rusies, Youngs, Hawleys or Breitensteins wasting their talents in the wilderness our Chicago uncle is the man to find them and bring them to the front. No one doubts that they are needed in the business. Cleveland, New York and Pittsburg may not need them, but other clubs do. This is especially true of Philadelphia, Baltimore, Brooklyn and Washington.

The excitement which comes from the great National league championship race makes President Young's task of supplying competent umpires a very hard and trying one. He has been experimenting all season in an effort to find a few Emslies, McQuaids or Lynches, but failure after failure has met him in the work. Betts, Campbell, Galvin and Tuthill have dropped from the list, and others are officiating whose sole duty in life it seems is to call down the anathemas of rooters wherever they are assigned to umpire.

Mr. Young has long since learned that umpires do not grow on bushes nor is the art of umpiring a drug in the sporting market. It looks as easy as rolling off a log, and many are the men who learned differently when they tried it. Emslie and Keefe of all the present League staff have given satisfaction this year to the teams and spectators generally, but even they have not escaped scot free.

It is a notable fact that the majority of this year's umpires in the League have been pitchers at some time in their professional life. Emslie, Keefe, Galvin and O'Day are the prominent examples of the theory that a pitcher should make a good umpire. Snyder was a catcher. So was "Honest" John Kelley. Ferguson was an infielder, and I believe Lynch never played a professional game in his life. One of the best "finds" Mr. Young ever made was Stage, the professional sprinter of Cleveland, who served part of last season. His work was excellent, and general regret followed his resignation on account of illness.

The National league magnates believed after their legislation last spring that they had solved the umpire question and had hit upon rules which would suppress excessive kicking on the ballfield. They now find that the question is as far from being solved as ever. The system of fines which was adopted at the spring meeting will not answer. Umpires recognize them as excessive and refuse, except in rare cases, to inflict them. Players soon realized this weakness in the code and have taken advantage of it. In my opinion the only way to prevent useless wrangling on the ballfield is to prohibit all questioning of umpires' decisions absolutely. But it would even then be uncertain whether the kickers could be suppressed.

There are ball players who kick quite as naturally as a summer girl flirts. The man who will suggest a plan to supress that class of players will merit the reverence of a million baseball patrons.

O. P. CAYLOR.

LYLA KAVENAUGH.

A Young American Singer Who Has Scored a Great Hit In Europe.

For several years England and France have been deluging this country with actors of more or less ability. Many of these people have been warmly and all have been courteously received, despite the fact that with perhaps a single exception no American player has won emphatic success on the "other side" for more than two decades. Mary Anderson was the fortunate one. Booth and Jefferson could have done very much better at home. Lawrence Barrett's London experience almost broke his

LYLA KAVENAUGH.

heart, while Richard Mansfield is still telling of how shabbily he was treated over there. Therefore when an American without reputation at home goes abroad and wins fame it is all the more gratifying. And that is what Lyla Kavenaugh has done.

Miss Kavenaugh is a Philadelphia girl of good family who was well educated and gently reared. She became a magnificent performer on the piano and several other instruments before her voice received any particular attention. Then it was discovered that she was possessed of a phenomenal vocal organ, and Miss Kavenaugh went to New York and put herself in charge of the famous instructors, Mme. Roderick and Signor Bellari.

The young singer found at the end of her period of preparation that her work had only just begun. It was next to impossible to get an engagement that she was willing to accept, and Miss Kavenaugh decided to go to Europe to look for work. She went to Paris and signed a contract soon after her arrival. Before its expiration Vert, the great London impresario, heard her and engaged her for a long term in the British capital, to be followed by a season in Berlin. Miss Kavenaugh's work has evoked genuine enthusiasm, and she is such a strikingly handsome woman that her portrait has been published by nearly every illustrated paper in France and England.

NEWS OF THE WHEELMEN.

Riviere, the French rider, recently rode 523 miles in 24 hours.

John S. Johnson is the way the young professional is said to write his name since he left the amateur ranks.

I. B. Potter, the New York state chief consul, is being boomed for president of the League of American Wheelmen.

It is said that A. A. Zimmerman, the professional rider, receives $5,000 for competing in the bicycle meets in Australia in addition to a guarantee for every race in which he rides, win or lose.

Willie Windle, the former well known racer, is training on the Waltham track and will go for all the class A records shortly. Windle was at one time Zimmerman's most formidable rival.

Cyclist L. D. Cabanne is in very bad shape, and it is doubtful if he will be able to do any racing for some time to come. Cabanne received a very bad fall at Asbury Park in the first day's races and has not recovered from the effects.

John S. Johnson was the first bicyclist to ride the mile inside of two minutes in the following different ways: The mile flying start, standing start, straightaway unpaced, standing competition and flying competition. The first performance was done three years ago.

Allertons and Axtells Not Plentiful.

"Do you ever expect to raise another Allerton or an Axtell?" a Chicago Tribune reporter recently asked C. W. Williams.

"I hope to, but can't say that I expect to do so. The more experience I have in breeding the more certain I am that Allertons and Axtells do not grow on every bush. I have some young things that I think well of, but I shall not be discouraged if they are not record breakers. You know there never has been a 3-year-old as fast as Axtell or a 5-year-old Allerton's equal, and that being the case, I have done very well even if I should produce no more like them."

"Will another trotter sell for $100,000 within 20 years?"

"I don't know. The fact is only two trotters have ever been sold for that amount. Senator Stanford sold Arion for $125,000, and I sold Axtell for $105,000. They were sold during prosperous times and when money was plenty, but as we will surely have as good times again it may be that some colt or horse having phenomenal speed will sell for as much or even more than that paid for Arion or Axtell."

CHESS KINGS IN CONGRESS.

Steinitz, Pillsbury and Albin America's Representatives at Hastings.

The greatest chess tournament in the history of the sport is now in progress at Hastings, England, under the auspices of the Hastings and St. Leonards Chess clubs. All the greatest players living are present, and 22 of them are battling for supremacy in the royal game. So great was the interest in the tournament that 38 European and American chess masters sent in their entries, but the committee was obliged to limit the number to 22. The United States, Canada, England, France, Italy, Austria, Germany and Russia are all represented by their best players.

The big four of the tournament are Emanuel Lasker, the champion of the world, representing England; ex-Champion William Steinitz, representing America; Dr. Siegbert Tarrasch, the German champion, and Tschigorin, the champion of Russia. Besides Steinitz the American competitors

WILLIAM STEINITZ.
HARRY N. PILLSBURY. ADOLF ALBIN.

are Pillsbury of Boston and Albin of New York. Canada is represented by Pollock, England by Bird, Blackburne, Burn, Gunsberg, Lasker, Mason, Teichmann and Tinsley; France by Janowski, Italy by Vergani, Austria by Marco and Schlechter, Germany by Bardeleben, Mieses, Tarrasch and Walbrodt, and Russia by Tschigorin and Schiffers. In the opinion of the New York Sun there are only three living men whose presence in the ring would have been desirous—namely, the Austrian, Weiss; the Pole, Winaver, and the German, Lipke.

The young Bostonian, Pillsbury, has never before met any of the European masters in serious match play, and it is principally to Steinitz that the public will look with more than usual curiosity. The veteran has never as yet crossed swords with Teichmann, Tinsley, Burn, Janowski, Vergani, Marco, Pollock, Schlechter, Bardeleben, Mieses, Tarrasch, Walbrodt and Schiffers. He has played with neither Bird, Blackburne nor Mason since 1883, he has not met either Gunsberg or Tschigorin over the board for four or five years, while a meeting between the two claimants for the championship title, Lasker and Steinitz, is alone worth the trouble of having arranged the tournament. Then there is Lasker, who will have to play against Tarrasch, Tschigorin, Schiffers and Walbrodt, not to speak of the lesser lights whom he has never before encountered in match playing.

It has been a matter of great surprise all over the world that Tarrasch succeeded in winning the last four European international tournaments. True, the contestants in these tournaments were not as strong as they will be at Hastings, but it was a miraculous performance, and there are many people who already look upon Tarrasch as the winner of the Hastings congress. However, there are Steinitz, Lasker and Tschigorin, three men the German champion Tarrasch did not meet at either Manchester, Breslau, Dresden or Leipsic. These three men will probably fight for the honor of being first at the end of the tournament, in which case the finest talent in the world will battle over the board.

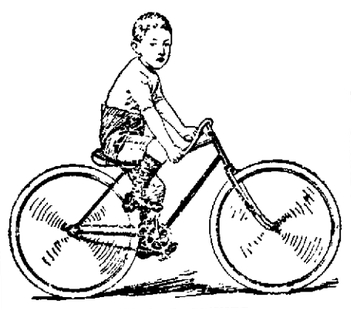
A FOUR-YEAR-OLD SCORCHER.

Bicyclist Lewis Benner, the Smallest Racing Cyclist on the Circuit.

Lewis D. B. Benner, aged 4 years, and John J. Benner, aged 6 years, the sons of I. C. Benner of Philadelphia, are the youngest racers on the bicycle track in this country.

They go about to the big meetings on the national racing circuit and give exhibition races that always prove very popular with the spectators.

At the Asbury Park meeting they competed twice in races for a third of a mile, making the time in 1:10. The younger



LEWIS D. B. BENNER.

rider had a 65 yard handicap and came over the tape about 15 feet in the lead. The 4-year-old's wheel weighs nine pounds, and the boy himself doesn't weigh over 30. They have been riding only this summer, and the speed they make is considered remarkably good. In the fullness of time it is believed they may develop into the Zimmermans, Johnsons or Sangers of the future.

A Charming Actress' Opportunity.

Ida Jeffreys-Goodfriend's versatility will be strongly tested in the various roles which she will play next season in the company headed by Courtenay Thorpe. Besides Mrs. Alving in "Ghosts," she will play a strong emotional role in "The Story of a Sin" and a charming light comedy part in "Reading a Tragedy." The last named play was written by Lord Dysant for the late Selina Dolaro and was placed by her with marked success at a benefit performance some years ago, since which time it has not been presented on any stage.

The Bill Nye-Paul Potter Play.

"A Stag Party" is the name of the comedy which Paul Potter and Bill Nye are writing. Two acts of the play are already finished, and the authors expect to have put the last touches to their manuscript before Mr. Potter leaves for England, where he goes to superintend the production of "Trilby" by Beerbohm Tree.

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DR. SPINNEY & CO.
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Troubled with Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Pimples on the Face, Aversion to Society, Organic Weakness, Kidney and Bladder affections, or any form of Special Disease, can here find a safe and speedy cure. **CHARGES REASONABLE, especially to the poor.**

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MIDDLE-AGED MEN. Many are troubled with too frequent evacuations of the bladder, causing a slight burning or smarting sensation and weakening of the system in a manner the patient cannot account for. On examining the urinary deposit a ropy sediment will often be found, and sometimes particles of albumen will appear, or the color be of a thin, milkish hue, again changing to a dark or torpid appearance. Many men, ignorant of the cause, die of this difficulty, which is the second stage of organic weakness. We guarantee a perfect cure in all such cases and a healthy restoration of the whole system. **CONSULTATION FREE.** Call or Write or send for question list and book for Special **HOME** treatment.

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NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®
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NEAR-BY TOWN NEWS

Subjects of Real Interest in the County Seat.

LOW INTEREST-BEARING BONDS.

Agent French and His Railroad Machine—A Canton Justice Who Knows More Than the Revised Statutes of Ohio—Other Neighboring Towns.

CANTON, August 10.—Agent Harry French, of the Fort Wayne road at Canton, has a new railroad cycle. It is patterned after a bicycle and weighs fifty pounds. The four wheels which run on the track are covered with rubber. It has handle bars, seat, pedals, chain and diamond frame and works on the same principle as a bicycle. Thirty miles an hour can be made on these cars.

The Canton Stoneware company will rebuild. The insurance adjusters have allowed the company $10,000.

A sapient justice of the peace has dismissed a man charged with unlawfully confining red birds, holding that the statute was intended only to charge a crime against persons having birds and game in their possession during the season when the killing of such game was unlawful, and that it did not apply to pet birds at all. The deputy warden now threatens to have the defendant rearrested and taken before Justice Folger, of Massillon.

The News-Democrat quotes the Philadelphia Press and wants Canton to issue a refunding bond of the same character. The Press says:

"Every dollar of Philadelphia's new loan has been taken at 3 per cent., and at par. The city has paid no commission. No expenses have attended the loan but the cost of printing the bonds. Nearly all the loan has been taken in this city and much of it in small sums, which is exactly the way a city loan should be held and diffused through the community. Nor should the success of this loan without bank help lead any one to forget the valuable assistance of the banks in the past in floating city loans when its credit was less well established. The popular subscriptions to this loan ought to work a change in the entire management and sale of the bonded debt of the city. The ordinances hitherto drawn with reference to loans have assumed that the loan must be sold in large blocks to bankers who sold again. It is plain now that the city can sell direct to its own citizens."

Herman W. Loeffler says in the News-Democrat. "I believe the county treasurer, deputy, and all help about the treasury department should be bonded in assurance companies. In this way the friends of the treasurer would not be troubled and made liable for defalcations. I think if a county treasurer is bonded by his friends that it is his duty to see that all under him are bonded. He owes it to his bondsmen."

According to the Record, A. B. Chapman, the electrician, has the contract for connecting the First M. E. church with the residence of Dr. A. J. Douds, by telephone. Mrs. Douds is unable to attend divine service and this arrangement will allow her to enjoy the music and preaching as easily as if in the church. This is the first arrangement of the kind in Canton, and its successful working will be watched with much interest.

George U. Marvin has retired from editorial charge of the Canton Record, and is succeeded by Ber Williamson. Mr. Williamson's pencil is as wicked as a two-edged sword, and in his capacity as director of a Republican paper, the Democratic enemy will doubtless fall like ten pins in a bowling alley.

The Repository ejaculates: "A Massillonian arrested for blowing his own horn!"

There are now 208 inmates at the infirmary. The expenditures during July were $1,398.25. For outside relief the expenditures for the month were $642.70. Of this sum $131 was spent in Perry township.

COAL LAND LEASED.

WEST BROOKFIELD, Aug. 10.—All of the coal land in the vicinity of Stand's church has been bought up and everything is now in readiness for the commencement of the work of sinking. Those interested in the territory are not decided as to whether they will begin work this fall or not. Most of them are in favor of waiting until spring when the work can be pushed through more rapidly.

It is the general opinion of coal men that Messrs. Holderbaum and Christman are making a great mistake in not settling their little difference with Paul Wampler. The men are sued for $1,500, but it is said that they can settle for one fifteenth of that amount.

THE BALL PLAYERS SAID GRACE.

WOOSTER, Aug. 10.—A number of ministers who took supper at a hotel in Shreve Wednesday night were surprised. A game of ball took place in the afternoon between the home nine and the Minglewoods, a team composed of young miners of North Lawrence, O. The nine men took their seats at one table, when all bowed their heads until the manager asked the blessing. The ministers were convinced that ball players could be christians, as it was learned on inquiry that it is a custom and was not done because the ministers were present.

FULTON HAPPENINGS.

CANAL FULTON, Aug. 10.—The Loyal Oak band, of Loyal Oak, O., will give a street concert at this place this afternoon. The business men of the village have subscribed toward it, and it will, no doubt, be a great thing for the town.

The Doylestown base ball team and the Stars are playing at this place today.

BICYCLERS ORGANIZE.

NAVARRE, Aug. 10.—A bicycle club has been organized in this village with William Dayton as president. The Mentzer race track has been secured and will be placed in racing condition.

DEATH OF MRS. BRETZ.

WILMOT, Aug. 10.—Mrs. Andrew Bretz is dead at the age of 84 years. Her husband, who is 90 years old, survives her. Mrs. Bretz was the mother of seven children, two of whom are living. Mrs. Bretz was one of the oldest inhabitants of this section of the country and had spent her entire life in and about Wilmot. She died of old age.

SPIRIT OF THE RURAL PRESS.

TOUGH ON THE ARMY.

Our Salvation Army has abandoned for the present.—Carroll Free Press.

A NAVARRE DRAWING ROOM.

Dr. H. E. DeWees, of Canton, has opened a dentist parlor in town. He is a good one, and will be well appreciated.—Navarre Times.

THE "BRICK" STOPPED HIM.

J. H. Doty, a prominent young man, of Bloomfield, spent Sunday with one of our young ladies in the valley. He always stops at the brick.—Wilmot Review.

LIFE IN A LARGE CITY.

There are more snapping, snarling, disagreeable and noisy dogs in this town than in any town of its size in the state. There are also some vicious dogs that are permitted to run at large.—Canton Record.

AN EDITORIAL WARNING.

We are very sorry to learn that there are people in this vicinity of an enormous size who are in the habit of gizzers individuals that pass their dwellings for the sole purpose of distributing trouble. Do not think we cannot catch on for you know sometimes we are likely to tumble.—Shreve News.

TUSCARAWAS ELOQUENCE.

The coming of the teachers' institute at New Philadelphia, is being anxiously awaited by men, women and children as the committee on programme has so graciously favored us with a speaker drawn from among us, who will yield an elaborate address on the Country School Problem. Relics of antiquity. Ecstasy combined with phantasy. Doerner's treasury of knowledge will be given due diligence and the great elixir for the country school teacher will be prepared for homeopathic treatment.—New Philadelphia Times.

GERMANY GOOD ENOUGH.

CigarMaker Heidinger Gives America a Crushing Blow.

Frederick Heidinger, who, for many years, has resided and operated a cigar factory at 258 North street, has come to the conclusion that there is no longer a livelihood in the manufacture and sale of cigars, and within a week or two will return to his native land, Germany, where, he says, there is always a living forthcoming to he who will work. It is just fourteen years ago since Mr. Heidinger first came to Massillon, the latter few of which have been spent in earning a sort of hand-to-mouth existence, which has been anything but satisfactory or enjoyable. Mr. Heidinger says that Germany is a far superior country to America, as there is employment for all and one need have no anxiety as to where tomorrow's meals will come from. Mr. Heidinger does not lay the cause of his failure to make both ends meet to any of the political parties, for he knows but little about them. All he knows is that he can no longer meet his expenses and this, he thinks, is reason enough for any man. The first years which he lived in Massillon were bright ones and he made money, but the growing number of cigar shops and the sharp competition which they caused were more than he could stand, and as a last resort he has chosen this course. Several Germans who have grown wealthy have been pointed out to him but he only says, "yes, but they are not cigarmakers."

Mr. Heidinger is 36 years of age and married but has no children. His wife will accompany him. Their household effects have been sold at public auction and everything is now in readiness for their departure.

WORKHOUSE BARBARITY.

The Use of Bloodhounds in Tracking Prisoners.

MR. EDITOR: It fairly makes one's blood run cold to read that bloodhounds are used to capture prisoners who attempt to escape from the workhouse. Is there a semblance of a Humane society in Stark county? It seems incredible that such a barbarous custom could exist in this day, even in Canton. The criminals incarcerated in that prison pen are nearly all guilty of minor crimes, and many of them of no crime at all. Even if some of them have a desire to get away from servitude these extremely exhausting days, they are human beings and deserve humane treatment. It is no crime for prisoners to desire freedom, and to secure it, if possible. If I were a Humane society, I would enter a vigorous protest against the use of bull-dogs at the workhouse. But, as I am only a very humble citizen, must content myself with this mild but very positive protest against a custom so horrible, barbarous and without a redeeming quality.

J. J. H.

THE LABOR DAY PICNIC.

A Permanent Committee of Arrangements Named.

The Trades and Labor Assembly picnic this season promises to be bigger and greater than any of the previous occasions. A permanent committee of arrangements has been appointed. It is constituted by Wm. Brown, manager; H. B. Sibila, assistant manager; James Grant, secretary; Frank Arthur, treasurer, and Frank Dibell. William Sailer has been selected with a representative of the Massillon Cycle Club in regard to the preparation of the programme. The permanent committee meets tonight to perfect arrangements. One of the features of this season's picnic will be a balloon ascension.

BARKIS IS WILLIN'.

Mr. Winkelman Has the Cage—Where is the Bird?

John Winkelman dropped in at THE INDEPENDENT office, this afternoon, before starting for Inland, Summit county, to leave this note: "Mr. Winkelman has the cage. All is wanted is the bird."

De'Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure never disappoints, never fails to give immediate relief. It cures just as sure as you take it. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

CAPITAL IS READY.

Opportunity for Enlarging the Ohio Canal.

COAL DEMANDS AN OUTLET.

President Wright, of the Winifrede Coal Company, Tells "The Independent" About His Proposition to the Ohio Canal Commission.

A few days ago a brief telegram from Columbus was published, stating that the Winifrede Coal Company, of Philadelphia, had suggested to the Ohio canal commission that it stood ready to lease and enlarge that waterway. The information was so meager that THE INDEPENDENT addressed a number of inquiries to the coal company, to which the following valuable response has been received:

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—We are greatly interested in anything that will develop West Virginia coal. By act of congress, appropriations were made for surveys, and we are in favor of the line of canal from Portsmouth to Sandusky or Cleveland, instead of one below Pittsburg and Beaver river to the lakes, o one from Cincinnati up the Miami valley. We have been asked by the government officials to obtain statistics as to the probable amount of shipments, and these we are gathering. I have also urged that the canal be improved by the state, so that it will enable the coal barges, 130 feet long, 25 feet wide and 7 feet deep, to be easily transported thereon. If the state or the government are unwilling to make this outlay, we are of the opinion that a syndicate could be formed to take the canal, with the idea of enlarging it, if its franchises were handed over to the syndicate at a nominal sum. This would be a very similar proceeding to that adopted by the state of Virginia in the case of the Chesapeake & Ohio railway. The state mentioned expended very large sums upon this canal in building it to a point near White Sulphur Springs, and it was for a nominal sum given to Mr. Huntington under the condition that he would extend it forthwith to the Ohio river. We would much prefer that the state or the government would do this work.

Very truly,

THEODORE WRIGHT,
President.

THE LINE TO NAVARRE.

Aids Offered to Mr. Lynch, For the Southern Extension.

Nothing more serious has yet been done by the council, in the matter of the extension of the street railway to Navarre, than to place the forfeited bond in the hands of the city solicitor for collection. That officer has been away on his vacation for some time. This will answer several questions. The following communication, the information in which is furnished by a reputable Navarre business man, is presented by a citizen:

"Last season as an aid toward the completion of the remaining three miles of the electric road between Massillon and Navarre, the people of Navarre made the following proposition to Mr. Lynch: To furnish 100 days work by men; to furnish 20 days work with teams; also ties sufficient to complete the road at 20 cents each, other ties having cost from 27 to 28. This they estimated would prepare the track to receive the rails. They also offered to pay $1000 cash, in advance for tickets, and it was suggested that the fare be raised to 10 cents for a single trip, or 15 cents for the roundtrip. As with the feeling of Massillon people, they are very desirous to have the road finished."

WILL MEET HERE.

The Twenty-Eighth Reunion of the 104 O. V. I. at Salem.

The twenty-eighth annual reunion of the 104th Ohio Volunteer Infantry, held in Salem, came to a close Thursday. The majority of the comrades present were from Stark, Portage, Mahoning and Columbiana counties. The entire time had been given over to social enjoyment, excepting an hour in the forenoon, which was devoted to business.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: J. W. McClymonds, Massillon, president; W. G. Bentley, Salem, vice president; Wm. Yost, Massillon, secretary; Charles McLain, Massillon, treasurer. Next year the reunion will be held at Massillon, the second Wednesday and Thursday in August, 1896.

A New Cigar Factory.

The Continental cigar factory, an erstwhile Massillon enterprise of which Peter Sailer was proprietor, will soon have resumed its old position among local industries. Gustavus Sailer, son of Peter Sailer, has all of the machinery and equipments of the old factory in his possession and is now fitting up the old Doxsee mill, where the business will be carried on. Some of the old brands and many new ones will be manufactured. It will sail under the old name and will be operated on the same principles. Mr. Sailer expects to have some of his cigars on the market within a few weeks.

Thresher Season Ends.

Russell & Co.'s thresher season is over for this year, and as the company has a stock on hand large enough for all purposes, no more will be built until the beginning of the next business year, in September. The only part of the country where the thresher season is not at an end is in the extreme Northwest. The season on the whole has been very satisfactory, but as it is now past something over one hundred men in that branch of the works were suspended Saturday.

Travelers find a safe companion in De Witt's Colic and Cholera Cure. A change in drinking water and in diet, often causes severe and dangerous complaints. This medicine always cures them. For sale by Z. T. Baltzly and G. B. Fulton.

IN THE APIARY.

What to Do With Partly Filled and Uncapped Sections.

The American Bee Journal, believing that in "the multitude of counselors there is safety," invited an expression of opinion from beekeepers in different localities on the disposition of partly filled and uncapped sections. Three beekeepers advised feeding them back to weak colonies. One said to sell or use immediately. Another suggested extracting the honey from them and putting them on another season to be filled.

C. C. Miller wrote: "If you have a market for them, sell the best for something less than full price. It may pay to extract some. As for the rest, put them in piles in supers, protected from the weather, and let the bees rob them out, allowing entrances for only two or three bees at a time, so they will not tear the combs."

S. I. Freeborn answered as follows: "Sell all you can at the best price obtainable above the price of extracted honey, then extract the rest. Let the bees clean up the sections, and then store them in a dry place, safe from mice, for next season's use." Mr. Freeborn's plan was suggested by two or three other well known apiarists.

R. L. Taylor thought that the disposition of the partly filled sections depended upon how much honey these contain. He collects such as are nearly full, puts them back and secures their completion by feeding extracted honey. Then he extracts from the medium ones and allows the bees to carry the honey out of the lightest ones.

G. W. Demaree said: "There are two methods of management, and only two by which the unfinished sections can be handled without loss. The more profitable of the two plans is to have them completed by feeding back pure honey, having the work done by properly prepared colonies. If you do not have the skill to conduct this work, the next best way is to extract the honey from the section combs, let the bees clean them and then preserve them for the next season."

Time to Cut Grain.

All grain should be cut before becoming dead ripe. While the stalk is mostly green, with only a little turned yellow, all the nourishment that the plant will get from the root is then in the stalk. It will be better used for filling out the grain. This is especially true of the barley crop. We have seen a difference of two or three pounds weight per bushel made between barley cut early and that which waited until dead ripe. It is very difficult to make the six rowed barley hold out to standard weight except when cut while green. Late cut barley is also much more likely to be stained. Even the dews will stain barley when left standing until fully ripe, while barley that was cut while green took scarcely any stain if the rain fell soon after cutting and before it had dried. The only use for grain where it is reckoned best to leave it until it is fully ripe is for seed. That is because grain cut green is usually put into mow or stack before it is dry and heats too much either there or in the bin after thrashing, and thus injures its vitality. Winter grain that has to be sown in the fall is better to be fully ripened before it is cut, and even then it is hard to get it thoroughly dried before sowing time. —American Cultivator.

Concerning Millet.

Following is a brief summary of the contents of a bulletin from the Michigan experiment station on millet:

Millet is used chiefly as a "catch crop" for hay, since it can be sown in spring whenever it is discovered that a seeding of the permanent grasses has failed, or that a hard winter or insects have destroyed the clover. It may be sown when too late to plant corn.

Millet requires good soil, preferably sand, and is especially adapted to new land. Sow half a bushel per acre for hay, one peck if for seed.

Millet hay is usually cured by cocking it up when partially dry and allowing it to stand for several days before being hauled to the barn, as is often done with clover. Millet hay is strong feed and should be used with caution, being alternated if practicable with other fodder, especially if fed to horses. It is safer and more palatable if cut before the seed begins to ripen.

The best variety is German millet, providing the soil is good and it can have the entire season. For late sowing or poor soil use common millet. Hungarian grass on fertile soils in a moist season will give a large yield of excellent fodder.

Recommended by Iowa Farmers.

At a meeting of the Delaware County (Ia.) Farmers' club not long since a rotation of crops was recommended as especially suited to the northern section of that state. It was decided (1) that grass is the best crop on the farm; (2) to maintain the fertility of the soil without grass is practically impossible; (3) that no more than one-third the farm should be under plow at one time; (4) that a six year rotation of crops is best for our section; (5) the rotation should be as follows: Two years in corn, one year in oats—two years in meadow, one year in pasture; (6) a pasture that will not pasture one grown animal on 1½ acres is incomplete; (7) the level culture in corn is best; (8) shallow cultivation recommended when the land is first in good order.

Barrier Method For Chinch Bugs.

Evidence of the unusual abundance of chinch bugs and of great injury caused by them over a large part of Illinois accumulates. While evidence of contagious disease among them is found in many places, the dry weather is not favorable to the rapid spread of this. It is the judgment of those most competent to decide that it is unwise to rely on this disease, but that the barrier method should be used to keep the bugs out of the cornfields. If allowed to get into the corn, it is almost or quite impossible to destroy them.—Prairie Farmer.

FARM FIELD AND GARDEN

POTATO EXPERIMENTS.

At Many Stations to Test Varieties, Time and Manner of Planting, Cultivation, Etc.

During the past few years a great amount of work has been done at the 36 different stations in the United States which have worked on potatoes. Many old methods have been found correct, while important points of progress and suggestions for change have been made. In bulletin No. 40 from the Illinois station are reported results of experiments carried on by this station, with statements of some results obtained at the other stations. As to varieties, it is found that no two stations agree as to which is best, and usually the same station does not agree with itself two years together.

The potato seems to be so variable and so sensitive to the conditions under which it is grown that about the only recommendation which it is safe to make would be to adhere to the standard varieties at least for the main crop. In a word, it is safest to plant such varieties as are well known, for they are well known because they have proved generally satisfactory to growers.

There is a widespread belief among farmers that it is best to change occasionally seed of all kinds of crops. There is not much doubt but that in many cases it is better to change seed, but it must have its limitations. Perhaps the most extensive work in studying the effects of change of seed has been done at the Vermont and Maryland stations. But the results were not uniform. In four cases out of eight in Vermont the seed from Maryland gave the best yield, and in Maryland their home grown seed gave the best yield in five cases out of eight, though the average was still in favor of the Vermont seed. The Georgia station reported in 1890 that "home grown seed gave slightly higher yields than the imported from the north." Missouri reports a comparison of home grown and northern grown seed in 1890, with 27 varieties, and the result as a whole was in favor of the home grown seed in the proportion of 100 to 98. In New York a single trial did not favor the practice of changing seed. The conclusions drawn are therefore that "changing seed from one locality to another is of doubtful value." The size of seed pieces to be planted has received more attention than any other phase except the test of varieties. Twenty stations have carried on large numbers of experiments, and the general conclusion is that "the larger the seed pieces used the greater the yield." It was also denied that it makes no difference what part of the potato is used for seed.

As regards time of planting, it is made to appear that, "with rare exceptions, the earlier the planting is done the better will be the crop. The late planting is too apt to be cut off by hot, dry weather and the leaf blight. Late varieties, too, have been almost driven out of the field on account of the leaf blight and the uncertainty of having seasonable weather for growing and maturing the crop." Depth of planting potatoes has been made a subject of study at five experiment stations. The results have been somewhat contradictory, but with the greater number of trials turning out in favor of comparatively shallow planting. In the greater number of trials the best results have come from planting two to three inches deep. It is learned from the report on methods of cultivating potatoes that the tendency is toward thorough preparation of the soil and level culture.

On the grounds of the Illinois station commercial fertilizers have failed to give profitable results, though it is believed in other sections that these pay. At the Kentucky experiment station, Lexington, potash, either in the form of muriate or sulphate, has been used profitably, while neither nitrate nor phosphate has made very appreciable increase in the yield. At the Michigan experiment station, Lansing, wood ashes gave better results than any of the commercial fertilizers, while barnyard manure was found better still. It is entirely probable that in other parts of this state valuable results could be had from the use of some of the commercial fertilizers. "Most of the experiment stations in other states have found benefit in applying a commercial fertilizer in some form, but usually it is not necessary to use a complete fertilizer, because it is not usual for all the three principal elements of fertility to be lacking. Not unfrequently the application of nitrogen or potash or phosphorus alone in some form gives nearly as good results as the application of all of them and at a decidedly less cost."

Concerning Subsoiling.

A correspondent of the Kansas Farmer writes as follows:

I wish to go on record as making the statement that deep subsoiling in the proper kind of soil, accompanied with heavy fertilizing, will produce more than double ordinary farming or gardening, provided the crop is planted thick enough. Or, in other words, twice as much moisture, with liberal dressing of manure, will enable us to plant much closer, and of course a corresponding increase in the returns. For instance, turnips, beets and radishes can be successfully drilled only ten inches apart and an enormous yield secured, and the surface will be shaded by the top growth. Early Ohio potatoes can actually be made to produce as much to the hill by planting in drills 12 by 12 inches, instead of 14 by 30 or 36, as many use. Less land, highly enriched and deeply saturated with water, is the "way out" for the Kansas farmer. Altogether I have about six acres in garden stuff, and I make the statement that subsoiling in a dry season will actually double the crop.

HOW TO AVOID COLDS.

A CLAIM THAT THEY ARE LARGELY DUE TO FLANNELS.

Have Your Underclothing Light and Loose and Keep Up Your Natural Heat—Colds Are Responsible For a Great Deal of Illness and Should Not Be Overlooked.

A physician who has given much thought to the hygiene of clothing has come to the conclusion that many deaths are caused by heavy woolen underclothing.

It can be proved that flannels are often the cause of severe colds. To have a cold is to be in a diseased condition, and that means a loss of vitality and a shortening of life. It may even mean sudden death.

One can easily demonstrate in one's own person on a small scale the ill effects of excessive flannels. Bind your hand in thick woolen bandages and leave it in that condition for a night. In the morning you will find it damp and flabby, the pores all open. It is in the most susceptible condition for catching cold. If the whole body were brought to the same state, the result of exposure to cold air would inevitably be disastrous.

That the whole body is often brought to a nearly similar condition is certain. The majority of people during the winter incase themselves in heavy, tight woolen or flannel garments. These provoke perspiration and do not absorb it. The result is that the wearer's skin is hot, damp and highly susceptible to the inflammatory effects of cold. A slightly lowered temperature can hardly fail to bring on a cold.

Heavy woolen underclothing is able to do all the more harm because it has the weight of ancient domestic tradition. Few people dare to be wiser than their grandmothers. Woolen underclothing, according to modern experience should be as light as is consistent with comfort. There are many persons who go through the winter healthily in cotton underwear, and these are probably the most fortunate class of the population. But the warmth preserving qualities of wool are not to be ignored.

One of its great properties is that it is a bad conductor of heat. The heat of the body, therefore, is not given out by it. It also does not stick to the skin and does not absorb perspiration freely. This is a quality of doubtful value. While it is agreeable not to have your underclothing glued to your skin it is injurious to carry a deposit of moisture which may become cold and do harm in all parts of the body.

The object, therefore, should be to wear underclothing which does not cause excessive perspiration. It should be light and loose. Wool is apparently the best material for the majority of people.

The subject of colds receives too little attention. Many people are resigned to the perpetual possession of them. They should be regarded as disease dangerous, offensive and unclean. Patent medicine advertisements print eloquent descriptions of their final effects. These remarks are applicable to those who have neglected themselves too long and are fit subjects for the hospital or prolonged medical treatment. A wise attention to clothing and the general health is more valuable than all remedies and treatment.

Colds are probably the chief cause of illness and disease among human beings. They give little trouble to animals, who wear no clothing. Arguing from these facts, some enthusiasts would say that the less clothing you wear and the more you expose yourself the healthier you will be.

But a state of civilization of considerable antiquity has made it necessary for man to preserve his natural heat by artificial means. It is not permissible to abandon clothing entirely in this country. Nor is it advisable to wear as little as the public authorities will permit during an American winter.

Neither warm clothing nor artificial heat will satisfactorily replace the natural heat of the body. To preserve this should be the first aim of all who wish to avoid colds. Good food, fresh air and exercise are obviously the principal means.

In the care of the body the skin should take an important place. As far as colds are concerned it is all important, because they rarely occur unless the skin is in a certain condition.

When the pores of the skin are opened, the cold air enters where it is not wanted and causes an inflammation. In cold weather the pores should be closed.

Cold water is an excellent vehicle for closing the pores. The weight of experience seems to prove that it is better to use warm water first. Much depends on the individual constitution.

The warm water cleanses and softens the skin and relieves the body of superfluous moisture, the frequent source of colds. Following this, the cold water will close the pores and put the skin in a sound, normal condition. No one should stay in cold water long enough to feel discomfort.—New York World.

Just Like a Man.

Mrs. Somebody, who lives in Thirteenth street, has an infant son who is just beginning to walk. Last week he fell down stairs, so his mother bought a gate to put at the top of the stairs. There is a little metal socket screwed to each side of the stairs, and the gate fits into these. It was put up one day—Wednesday, I think. It was Mr. Somebody's night at the lodge, and Mrs. Somebody remembered after he had left the house that he had not been told of the gate. She was so exercised for fear he would fall over it when he came in that she sat up for him. He was late, very late, and she was very tired. And yet when he did come, and realized how devotedly she had waited up in order to save him a tumble what do you think the heartless man said?

"Why, my dear," said he, "why didn't you just lift the gate out?"

Wasn't that just like a man?—Washington Post.

Heart Disease Cured

By Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.

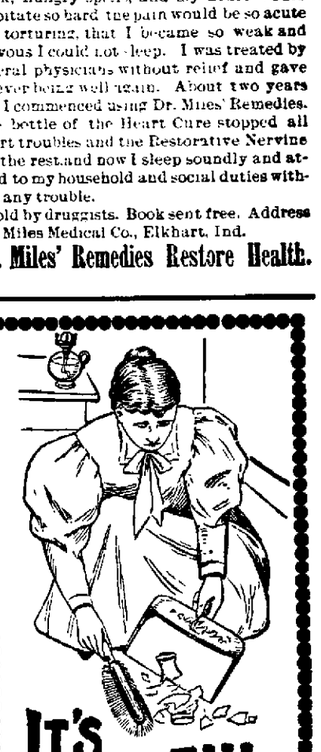
Fainting, Weak or Hungry Spells, Irregular or Intermittent Pulse, Fluttering or Palpitation, Choking Sensation, Shortness of Breath, Swelling of Feet and Ankles, are symptoms of a diseased or Weak Heart.

MRS. N. C. MILLER.

Of Fort Wayne, Ind., writes on Nov. 29, 1894: "I was afflicted for forty years with heart trouble and suffered untold agony. I had weak, hungry spells, and my heart would palpitate so hard the pain would be so acute and torturing, that I became so weak and nervous I could not sleep. I was treated by several physicians without relief and gave up ever being well again. About two years ago I commenced using Dr. Miles' Remedies. One bottle of the Heart Cure stopped all heart troubles and the Restorative Nervine did the rest, and now I sleep soundly and attend to my household and social duties without any trouble.

Sold by druggists. Book sent free. Address Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Dr. Miles' Remedies Restore Health.



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It's willful waste to buy common lamp chimneys, now that you can get the **Ivory Top**—the kind that don't break. You could buy a thousand and not find one defective. They cost a trifle more, but, on the other hand, one

IVORY TOP

will outlast ten ordinary chimneys—often more. Lamp dealers say they last too long. They are sold wherever lamp chimneys are sold. Ask the dealer for them and refuse substitutes under any other name.

A little book about lamps sent free.

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Fourteen Trotting, Pacing and Running Races During the Week.

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Fine exhibit of Class Horses, Cattle, Sheep, Swine, Poultry, Agricultural Implements, Farm Products and numerous special attractions.

Excursion Rates on All Railroads.

Speed and Bicycle entries close August 26th. Live Stock entries close August 26th, and all other entries close August 31st.

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THE GOOD ANGEL.

[CONTINUED.]

"I told Mrs. Cunningham I knew where Jimmy was, and that he was all right, which eased her mind, and I told Patty the truth. She said, 'You let him alone, Roger,' and I promised, but the next time I was in Chicago Jimmy appeared at my office. He was well dressed and entirely sober. His first proceeding was to draw out a little roll of bank notes from his pocket and lay them before me. 'First installment,' said he.

"'Thank you,' said I; 'and how are you getting on?'

"'Oh, fairly well, but I have a drol sort of job.'

"'What is it?'

"'I dare say you came here to see Reisling?'

"'Yes,' said I. 'Are you employed by him?'

"'By Mrs. Reisling,' said Jimmy, smiling. 'I'm the one that advised your being employed. I recommended you.

"My errand had to do with Reisling. He was a young man who had been living in a neighboring state as somebody's clerk. His habits were so erratic he had difficulty in keeping his situation. At once, to this self indulgent, unambitious, semi-immoral creature there came a great fortune from a Californian uncle. Reisling simply lost his head; he went all to bits. The money began to fly in huge chunks to sharpers of all kinds, and his wife—he was married—took fright. She and one sister were his nearest relations. By the laws of his state a spendthrift who drinks to excess may have a guardian appointed to take charge of his property. The guardian has other powers of extensive nature, one being the right to send his ward to an asylum for treatment. I had won a case involving some Chicago property—rather a neat case—and somehow they had an exaggerated idea of my services, Mrs. Reisling especially. She was a good sort, although not always discreet. Now she wanted me to advise her. No doubt Jimmy increased her confidence. But what was Jimmy doing with the Reislings? I asked him.

"He threw back his chin with the dimple in it and laughed his old, ringing, jolly laugh. He had the sweetest laugh, confound him!

"'Well you may laugh,' says he; 'dear boy, I am no longer a waiter. I am a moral constable and amateur guardian of the family altar, good luck to it! I'm keeping Reisling straight.'

"'How did you get the job?' said I.

"'Most natural thing in the world,' said he. 'The Reislings came to our hotel, and I had to steer Reisling up stairs. One time I saved him from tak-

"I had to steer Reisling up stairs."

ing a good tumble. They were there a month; he wouldn't go home, and she wouldn't go without him, and so she got into the way of rather depending on me. She thinks I am a good young man because I take off my hat to women and amuse children, and once she saw me going to church. I assured her it wasn't a habit, and that I was not a particularly good young man, but she took all that for my modesty. So finally, as she came to need me, and as I couldn't get my time when I was a waiter, she induced me to resign and become a gentleman detective. I keep Reisling out of all the mischief I can, and keep track of him generally, if I can't restrain him. I have a very liberal salary, and I am to have something very handsome should I succeed in reforming my charge.'

"'Do you think it safe for you?' said I, rather dryly, I imagine.

"Jimmy was not offended; he answered more seriously: 'Well, yes, Roger, I do. In the first place, I haven't any present inclination for little birds; in the second, I rather take to Mrs. Reisling, who is an awfully good little woman, and so plain you can't help but be sorry for her, and so nice you have to like her, and there is a kid, a nice little fellow with something the matter with his hip—that's why they are here, you know—and, in the third place, I'm interested in the case itself. I think you may depend I shall not run crooked, Roger, and I'd a little rather you wouldn't show me up to the Reislings. It is a new sensation being respected morally. I give you my word I'll resign and take myself off to the dogs alone if I feel the last fit coming.'

"It struck me there was something different about Jimmy. I couldn't put my finger on it, but I felt it, just as you feel when your witness is telling you the truth. I promised, and we had an amazingly pleasant half hour. Then Jimmy had to betake himself to Reisling.

"'He has been drinking very hard,' said Jimmy, 'but now we have confined him in his room and taken off his clothes away except pajamas, so he is just where we want him.'

"That evening, as I was waiting for Mrs. Reisling in their parlor, I had an interesting insight into Jimmy's methods. My client's bedchamber was the next room, and I could hear him offering Jimmy $100 for a suit of ready made clothes.

"'I'll tell you something, Mr. Reisling,' responded Jimmy's imperturbable accents. 'I am a gentleman. Kindly don't insult me with bribery and corruption. You haven't enough money to buy a suit of clothes for me. See?'

"'I don't know why I'm so stuck on you,' Reisling whimpered back; 'you're forever slanging me. Why don't I send you off?'

"'Possibly you have a drop of sense left, and recognize I am your only chance of bracing up and living like a man and not a dog,' says Jimmy sweetly. 'Now you lie down, and I'll sing to you.'

"Jimmy had a most lovely voice. That was one reason I despaired of him. When so much sensibility and tenderness and indescribable purity of melody get into a voice it generally implies that the music has scraped the fellow's conscience bare; all the pretty things are in the voice, and none left in the moral nature. But that's merely my theory; myself, I don't know one tune from another without the words. Jimmy did have an angelic voice. Now he began to sing 'Rock Me to Sleep, Mother,' in his most affecting manner. Directly there comes a roar from the bed.

"'Don't want me to warble?' says Jimmy sweetly.

"'Want you to sing something lively,' growls the audience.

"'You don't need anything lively,' answers Jimmy placidly; 'what you require is to have your conscience awakened and your affections touched and a general kind of wish-you-were-dead feeling encouraged.

"'Mother, come back from the echoless shore,
Take'—

"'Drop that pillow! You'll have to go without sleeping accommodations if you hurl them all at me. But anything to please.

"'Nelly was a lady; last night she died.
Toll the bell for lovely Nell'—

"'That too melancholy too?

"'See how it sparkles, this drink divine,
But all its brightness our eyes outshine!'

"Reisling was quiet now, and he remained quiet, although Jimmy glided into 'Old Folks at Home,' and when Mrs. Reisling entered he was singing old fashioned hymns. She said that she didn't know what she should do without Jimmy, and spoke of him with tears in her eyes. Of course she knew nothing about Jimmy's real name or his relation to my wife. The next morning Jimmy appeared at my office again. He was more angry than I ever had seen him, and he explained at length just how Reisling had outwitted him and escaped when he took the inebriate to drive. It was comical to watch Jimmy's mounting indignation. Particularly did he bubble over the drunken cunning and duplicity of his charge.

"'They are all like that,' said I philosophically, and the red climbed up into the roots of Jimmy's hair.

"'Was I like that?' he burst forth.

"I repeated several episodes which at the time of action had amused Jimmy more than his friends. He made no comment. From that time, though, I noticed that he got into the way of comparing his own past with Reisling's present. 'The mischief with Reisling,' said he once very seriously, 'is that he thinks he has a good time, while he is driving his wife crazy with anxiety, wasting his money and ruining his health. Such rot! But, Lord, ain't he an object lesson!'

"'I am hoping he will save you, Jimmy,' said I, 'whether you save him or not.'

"'Oh, I'm going to save the bloomin little cad's soul,' said Jim very solemnly, 'if only out of gratitude. That isn't all; he is really very fond of me, and he has some mighty good streaks, so I am bound to save him. What he needs is an almighty scare. I wish you would go round and talk a little stiff to him' (I was by this time his duly appointed guardian); 'you used to talk uncommonly well, Roger,' says Jim, with all the assurance in life, 'and I believe you might get through the hair with him. I have been at him about his health; got him into Severne's hospital—the one I was in, you know—and Severne has kindly collected the grewsomest lot of cases of the effects of alcohol on the human organs, and I am trying to impress Reisling. Yes, Roger, if that fellow won't be sweetly persuaded into a better life he has to be clubbed; that's the size of it.'

"I wish you could have listened to Jimmy! I used to sit and shake, he was so funny in his dead earnestness, that was so different from the usual manifestations of earnestness. Well, shortly after this conversation, Reisling got his scare. It was this way: Reisling gave the doctor the slip, and Jimmy and I pursued him. We caught our man on a train going down town, Illinois Central suburban, and crowded. Short as the time of his liberty had been he had managed to get himself semi-intoxicated.

"'Well, old man,' he said with a foolish smile, 'I knew you would catch me. I don't mind. I have had all the drinks I want. I'll go with you.'

"Jimmy said something amiable, but he quietly took Reisling's hat and stood between him and the door. Reisling appeared to go to sleep. But when the train halted at Randolph he leaped out of his seat and made a dash for the door, and simultaneously, as luck would have it, a lady of huge proportions dragging after her two large children, rolled toward the door too. She lurched against Jimmy, and Reisling got past. I was farther down in the car, but I tumbled out somehow, and there in front was Jimmy's gray derby bobbing among the crowd after Reisling's bare head. You know what kind of a station Randolph is with the huddle of tracks, and the crowd, and one policeman to prevent a slaughter of the innocents. Reisling plunged recklessly on the tracks. He didn't hear, or he was too crazy to heed the policeman's yell. I could see the crowd shiver, and the faces go white in a second, and the black monster roaring and snorting down on them. Jimmy's hands went up in the air; he was so close to Reisling I couldn't see either of them. A woman shrieked: 'He's down! His shoe's caught!' and there was an awful kind of groan from the crowd that turned me sick. Then the air seemed to hiss with cinders, and my eyes and mouth were full of them, while I was savagely shouldering and hitting my way to a heap on the platform. Of course, you all anticipate—it wasn't Reisling. Oh, no! Reisling had drunkard's luck. He was moaning and crying over Jimmy, who had cut his shoe lace and jerked him out of the jaws of death before they snapped and had his own leg crushed for his pains. He was

"Moaning and crying over Jimmy."

senseless with the shock and didn't revive until he was in the ambulance. 'Where's Reisling?' he asked in his first conscious breath. 'Is he hurt?'

"'No, I'm all right, d—n me!' sobs Reisling, who was sober enough now.

"Jimmy smiled. 'Never mind,' he said, and shut his eyes.

"We had an anxious time, but Jimmy recovered, although he lost his leg. During his illness Reisling was his devoted and most miserable attendant. A few words from Jimmy insured my giving an expurgated edition of the accident to the women when they came. Said Jimmy: 'You keep an eye on Reisling, won't you, and don't let him get discouraged? He has got his scare, and he is sorry enough; he doesn't need to have it rubbed in. Let it be an accident, simply an accident. Don't spoil the only decent act I ever did in my worthless life by sicking the women on him. If he reforms, and I'm almost sure he will, I want the credit of it, so let him come all he will, and don't you monkey with the work of grace. Mind, live or die, it's a bargain.'

"However, as you know, Jimmy didn't die. He is very much alive, making money, in partnership with Ralph, and his mother's chief anxiety now is lest he fling himself away on some girl not good enough for him. Reisling did reform. I have no great predilection for him to this day myself; he is a Philistine of the Philistines. But he does a good deal of rather ostentatious good with his money, and I am come to holding that it is better to do good ostentatiously than not to do it at all. One day his wife called Jimmy his good angel. 'She mistakes,' said Jimmy, with unusual gravity, 'he was mine.'"

Roger observed that his pipe was out and shook the tobacco on the hearth. One of the company is of Jimmy's opinion, but she did not speak. The judge was the first to say anything. He said, "The problem, though, is to find the particular medicine for the particular case."

THE END.

The A. R. U. Members Don't Like It.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 14.—Local members of the A. R. U. are much incensed over an inscription that has been placed on the monument erected at the Presidio over the graves of four soldiers who were killed in a railroad wreck during the great strike a year ago. The inscription is to the effect that the soldiers were murdered by strikers near Sacramento, July 11, 1894.

Bride and Groom Take Laudanum.

YALE, Mich., Aug. 14.—Wilson Downey and wife, who have been married only a week, made an attempt to suicide by taking laudanum. Their condition was discovered shortly afterward, and by hard work on the part of the physicians their lives were saved. The woman, however, is still in a serious condition. The reason for the deed is not known.

They Can Buy the Property.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14.—Justice O'Brien in supreme court chambers, has handed down a decision denying the motion for an injunction to restrain the reorganization committee of the Distilling and Cattle Feeding company from purchasing or acquiring the property of the trust, which was advertised to be sold today.

Shot by a Jilted Lover.

OAKLAND, Cal., Aug. 14.—Miss Jennie Lewis, a domestic employed in the family of the Rev. George Moar of this city, has been shot and fatally wounded by a man supposed to be Louis P. Muhlner, a jilted lover.

A Deadly Boiler Explosion.

CENTREVILLE, Minn., Aug. 14.—The explosion of a thresher boiler on Antoine Lamott's farm killed Joseph Cartier, owner of the outfit, and his son Julius. Three other men were injured, two fatally.

Embezzler Taylor Pleads Guilty.

PIERRE, S. D., Aug. 14.—Defaulting State Treasurer W. W. Taylor has plead guilty to embezzlement of $367,023.84 in Judge Gaffey's court. Taylor will be sentenced today.

Broke a World's Record.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 14.—Charles E. Tudor of Cincinnati has broken the Carthage track record for one mile flying start. His time was [illegible]. The track record for one mile was held by Walter Sanger of Milwaukee, who made it in 2:12.

An organized effort is to be made to secure the attendance of about 250,000 school children at the Atlanta exposition.

Captain General Martinez Campos, it is said, has resigned command in the island of Cuba, recommending autonomy for the colony.

The rumor that Frederick Coudert had been tendered the vacant supreme court seat is denied in Washington.

A ZOAR STATION ENTERPRISE.

Mrs. Johnson's Matrimonial Bureau Comes to Grief.

Mrs. E. S. Johnson, alias Ida Gilchrist, and her husband, both colored, and residents of Zoar Station have been arrested. Both are charged with using the United States mails in the prosecution of a scheme to defraud. Mrs. Johnson is about 28 years of age, buxom in appearance, very intelligent, and is well educated. She has made, according to the officers, a complete confession. Mrs. Johnson is the principal in the affair and her husband is merely considered an accessory. The Johnsons lived in comparative ease and comfort in a rough board shanty one and a half miles from Zoar Station, on a narrow strip of land between the Tuscarawas river and the Ohio canal.

They were but little known to people of the surrounding country and had no visible means of support. Johnson, it is said, acted as a sort of colored preacher. His age is 40 years. His wife formerly taught school in Georgia. As related by Inspector Holmes and United States Marshal Hiland, the following are the details leading up to the arrest of the couple:

For the last two years Mrs. Johnson, under the name of Ida Gilchrist, has inserted advertisements in various matrimonial papers representing herself as a beautiful young white woman who possessed a fortune and who desired to correspond with gentlemen with a view to marriage. These advertisements were diversified and assumed various forms. As a result Mrs. Johnson has received hundreds of letters from men all over the United States in answer to her advertisements.

About a year ago the following advertisement appeared in a matrimonial paper of Denver, Col.: "A blonde widow of twenty-two summers desires to enter into correspondence with a number of gentlemen. French gentlemen preferred. Answers to all who answer this. My ideal must be tall, have black hair and mustache, and dark eyes. Poverty no objection, as my income is sufficient for both." This was signed Ida Gilchrist, Zoar Station, O.

Moses Como, a widower, with one little daughter, saw the advertisement. Como is a man of moderate means, and the income feature of the "ad" immediately sent the pangs of love into his heart. He corresponded with the fair "Ida." The proposal and acceptance followed shortly. He sent a photograph of himself with his daughter sitting on his knee. Then appeared "Ida's" letter telling her hard luck story, and asking him to advance twenty-five dollars so she could come to Denver.

He sent the money. A little later another letter is received from Ida saying that she is a fine musician and she would like to bring her piano along. The freight on it would be $12. Moses sent $12, as before, in a registered letter.

As Ida did not appear for several days, Como wrote to her to discover the reason for her lagging. Johnson wrote back that Ida started several days ago, but Como never heard from her again.

He suspected that he had been defrauded and informed the postoffice authorities. Inspector Holmes was detailed on the case. He went to work three months ago and discovered who "Ida" was a short time ago.

STARK COUNTY TEACHERS.

The Thirty-first Institute to be Held This Month.

Stark county teachers have a treat in store for them this year. Their institute will be held at Canton, August 26-30. Andrew S. Draper, president of the University of Illinois, Henry Houk and Miss Georgie Clark, of the Cleveland training school, will be the instructors. The programme begins Monday next with a discussion of "Teachers' Institutes and Their Province," by Dr. Draper, and "Orthography" by Henry Houk. Dr. Draper will then give an "Outline History of Educational Progress," and after the conclusion of Henry Houk's talk on "Orthography," will answer "What is There of the 'New Education?'" These and other exercises will be interspersed with music.

Tuesday, Henry Houk will open with a reading. Dr. Draper will speak of "The Beginning of the Public School System." Miss Mary Turnbull will discuss "The Progress of our Public Schools." "Three Great Steps in the Development of the System" will be Dr. Draper's next subject. Other topics of the day will be "Arithmetic," Henry Houk; "Thought and Expression," Miss Georgie Clark; "The Story of the Alabama Claims," by Dr. Draper, who represented the United States on the commission.

These are Wednesday's subjects: Arithmetic, Henry Houk; Training the Teaching Force—The Teacher's Profession, Andrew S. Draper; History, Henry Houk; A Reading Lesson Illustrated, Miss Georgie Clark; Attention, Henry Houk; Natural Science and Manual Training Below the High School, Andrew S. Draper; adjourn until 7:30; Elements of Success, Henry Houk.

Thursday afternoon there will be a social and supper at Meyer's lake. The solid work of the day includes: Stimulants to Ambition, Andrew S. Draper; Language—Sowing and Reaping, Miss Georgie Clark; The Recitation, Henry Houk; Language Lessons, Illustrated, Miss Georgie Clark; Supervisory Work, Andrew S. Draper; Incentives, Henry Houk.

The institute closes on Friday with the following programme: The Authority and Duty of the State in Education, Andrew S. Draper; School Management, Henry Houk; How to Help Little Children, Miss Georgie Clark; election of officers; What of the Educational Future, Andrew S. Draper; Pedagogy, Henry Houk.

A Household Treasure.

D. W. Fuller, of Canajoharie, N. Y., says that he always keeps Dr. King's New Discovery in the house and his family has always found the very best results to follow its use; that he would not be without it, if procurable. G. A. Dykeman, druggist, Catskill, N. Y., says that Dr. King's New Discovery is undoubtedly the best cough remedy; that he has used it in his family for eight years and it has never failed to do all that is claimed for it. Why not try a remedy so long tried and tested? Trial bottles free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store. Regular size 50c. and $1.

Do you follow the want columns daily? If not, you should.

G. A. R. AT LOUISVILLE.

One Cent Per Mile Over Pennsylvania Lines for National Encampment.

The rate to Louisville, Ky., for the twenty-ninth national encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic will be based upon one cent per mile from ticket stations on the Pennsylvania lines. Excursion tickets will be sold at that rate September 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th, 1895. The return limit will cover sufficient time for an extended sojourn, and will be ample for side trips. Southern railways are expected to make special rates to historic places, and to commercail and industrial centers, enabling visitors to see the South at slight expense. Low rates have already been arranged for the Chickamauga national military park dedication, which takes place shortly after the encampment at Louisville closes. Excursion tickets to Chattanooga for the dedication will be sold over the Pennsylvania lines Sept. 16th to 19th, inclusive. Special arrangements may be made by posts desiring to go in a body, or parties of friends wishing to travel together can be satisfactorily accommodated if they will kindly make their wants known to the undersigned. Valuable information will be cheerfully furnished all applicants, and any required aid in shaping details will be promptly extended. It will pay to investigate. C. L. Kimball, assistant general passenger agent, Cleveland, O.

THE MARKETS.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 13.

WHEAT—No. 1 red, 74@75c; No. 2 red, 72@73c.

CORN—No. 2 yellow ear, 46@46½c; No. 2 yellow shelled, 44@46c; mixed ear, 44@45c.

OATS—No. 1 old white, 29½@30c; No. 2 do, 28½@29c; extra No. 3 white, 27½@28c; No. 2 new white, 25½@26c; extra No. 3 white, 24@25c; mixed, 23@24c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $16.00@16.50; No. 2 timothy, $14.50@15.00; mixed clover, $13.50@14.00; packing, $8.00@8.50; No. 1 feeding prairie, $11.00@11.50; wagon hay, new timothy, $15.00@16.00; No. 1 old timothy, $17.00@17.50; No. 2 old timothy, $15.00@15.50.

BUTTER—Elgin creamery, 23@24c; Ohio fancy creamery, 19@20c; fancy country roll, 14@15c; low grades and cooking, 5@7c.

CHEESE—Ohio, mild, new, 8½@8½c; New York, new, 9@9½c; limberger, new, 10@10½c; Wisconsin Swiss, 12@13c; Ohio Swiss, 11½@12c.

EGGS—Strictly fresh Pennsylvania and Ohio, in cases, 11½@12c; ½@1c more for candled.

POULTRY—Large live chickens, 60@70c per pair; live chickens, small, 40@55c; spring chickens, 25@45c, as to size; dressed chickens, 10@12c per pound; dressed spring chickens, 16@17c; ducks, 12@13c.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Aug. 13.

CATTLE—Receipts liberal this week, 150 cars on sale, consisting mostly of light grades. The market is opening up a little slow and at a decline of 10 to 15 cents from last week's prices. We quote market as follows: Prime, $5.20@5.40; good, $4.80@4.65; good butchers, $4.10@4.30; rough fat, $2.90@3.80; bulls, stags and cows, $1.60@2.90; fresh cows and springers, $15.00@40.00.

HOGS—Receipts light today, and the demand is light and the market dull. Prices will be lower owing to western markets being lower. We would quote prime light, $5.30@5.40; medium grades at $5.25@5.30; heavy, $4.90@5.00; common to fair Yorkers, $5.10@5.20; roughs, $3.50@4.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Supply is liberal, 12 cars on sale. The demand is light and market dull and lower, owing to eastern markets being bad. We quote prices a shade lower. Exports, $3.80@4.10; extra, $3.00@3.25; good, $2.50@2.90; fair, $1.50@2.00; common, 50c@$1.00; spring lambs, $2.00@4.25; veal calves, $6.00@6.50; heavy and thin calves, $2.00@3.00.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 13.

HOGS—Market slow and lower at $4.25@4.90; receipts, 1,200 head; shipments, 700 head.

CATTLE—Market steady at $2.50@5.25; receipts, 300 head; shipments, 100 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Sheep, market quiet but steady at $1.00@3.75; receipts, 3,600 head; shipments, 1,500 head. Lambs, market dull and weak at $2.25@5.00.

NEW YORK, Aug. 13.

WHEAT—Spot market stronger. No. 2 red store and elevator, 71½c; afloat, 73½c; f. o. b., 74½c afloat; No. 1 northern, 74½c; No. 1 hard, 75½c delivered.

CORN—Spot market active and higher. No. 2, 47⅜c elevator, 47⅝@47½c afloat; yellow and ungraded mixed, 46@46½c f. o. b. afloat.

OATS—Spot market steady. No. 2, 25@25½c; No. 2 delivered, 26@26½c; No. 3, 25c; No. 2 white, 28@28½c; No. 3 white, 26½c; track white western, 28@35c; track white state, 28@35c.

CATTLE—European cables quote American steers at 11@11¾c, dressed weight; refrigerator beef at 9@10c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 5,013 head; on sale 47 cars, or 10,000 head; very dull and barely steady; nearly $3.00 unsold. Sheep, prime, $4.80@4.90; lambs, common to choice, $4.00@5.00.

HOGS—Market easier at $5.30@5.50.

The Massillon Markets.

The following prices are being paid in the Massillon markets for grain and produce on this date, August 14, 1895.

GRAIN MARKET.

Wheat, per bushel (old)	70
Wheat, per bushel (new)	68
Rye, per bushel	56
Oats	25@25
Corn	50@55
Barley	75
Wool	8@12
Flax Seed	$1 40
Clover Seed	$5 00@5 50
Timothy Seed	$2 75
Bran, per 100 lbs	90
Middlings, per 100 lbs	$1 00
Hay	$14 00@15 00

PRODUCE.

Choice Butter, per lb	14@16
Eggs, per dozen	10
Lard, per pound	8
Hams, per lb	10
Shoulders	8
Sides	8
Cheese, per lb	10
White beans, per bushel	$1 90@2 25
Potatoes	40@50
Onions	50
Apples	40@50
Evaporated Apples, choice	10@11
Dried Peaches, peeled	12@15
Dried Peaches, unpeeled	4@5
Salt, per barrel	$1 00@1 10

The Chicago Markets.

CHICAGO, Aug. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Hogs, dull, lower, $4.15@$5.00; cattle, weak, 10 lower, $2.75@$3.90; sheep, quiet.

Wheat 65½; corn 37¼; oats 19¼.

Toledo Wheat Market.

TOLEDO, Aug. 14.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat, 71.

Shiloh's Cure, the great cough and croup cure, is in great demand. Pocket size contains twenty-five doses only 25c. Children love it. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

Karl's Clover Root will purify your blood, clear your complexion, regulate your bowels and make your head clear as a bell. 25c., 50c., and $1. Sold by E. S. Craig and G. B. Fulton.

The D. & C. new steamers are now running four trips per week between Toledo, Detroit and Mackinac. Send for their illustrated pamphlets, Midsummer Voyages to Mackinac. Address A. A. Schantz, G. P. A., Detroit.

THE RACING PROGRAMME

At the State Fair will be the Best Ever Seen on the Grounds.

The speed programme prepared by the speed committee of the State Fair and Exposition Association is by all odds the most attractive ever gotten up for the Wheeling Fair, and the large cash prizes and the fame of the new race course will attract more and better horses than ever before.

The races will open Tuesday, September 3, with three events, a trot, a pace and a run, the purses aggregating an even $1,000. On Wednesday there will be four great races, for an aggregate of $1,400, and four also on Thursday, when the purses offered reach $1,500. The free-for-all pace, on this day, for $500, and the 2:24 trot for $400, will be the exciting contests. Friday's contests will be three in number, for an aggregate of $1,100, and the free-for-all trot on that day, for $500, will also attract a large share of attention from owners of fast horses.

The enquiries from owners of horses began to come in very early and in large numbers, as to the races, and as the date of the fair approaches they have greatly increased, indicating a very large number of entries. Every lover of turf sports should make it a point to attend the West Virginia state fair this year.

Did You Ever

Try Electric Bitters as a remedy for your trouble? If not, get a bottle and get relief. This medicine has been found to be peculiarly adapted to the relief and cure of all female complaints, exerting a wonderful direct influence in giving strength and tone to the organs. If you have loss of appetite, constipation, headache, fainting spells, or are nervous, sleepless, excitable, melancholy or troubled with dizzy spells, Electric Bitters is the medicine you need. Health and strength are guaranteed by its use. Large bottles only fifty cents at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store.

A Song of Three P's.

Let me sing you a song of three P's,
That for work are as busy as bees;
They ensure you what's worth more than wealth,
A most blessed abundance of health.
The liver they invigorate,
And yet they do not salivate,
The bilious and dyspeptic, too,
The quickly make to feel like new;
And piles and constipation so
Before this remedy you know.

But I will stop, for you have probably guessed what I am driving at. Who does not know that Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets cure all the complaints mentioned and many more? Small, sure, safe, pleasant.

Once used, they are always in favor.

Why Not You?

When thousands of people are taking Hood's Sarsaparilla to overcome the weakness and languor which are so common at this season, why are not you doing the same? When you know that Hood's Sarsaparilla has power to cure rheumatism, dyspepsia and all diseases caused by impure blood, why do you continue to suffer? Hood's cures others, why not you?

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient. 25c.

From Sire to Son.

As a family medicine Bacon's Celery King for the nerves passes from sire to son as a legacy. If you have kidney, liver or blood disorder do not delay, but get a free sample package of this remedy at once. If you have indigestion, constipation, headache, rheumatism, etc., this grand specific will cure you. McCuen, the leading druggist, 15 West Main street, is distributing samples free to the afflicted. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢.

Glad Tidings.

The grand specific for the prevailing malady of the age, dyspepsia, liver complaint, rheumatism, costiveness, general debility, etc., is Bacon's Celery King for the nerves. This great herbal tonic stimulates the digestive organs, regulates the liver and restores the system to vigorous health and energies. Samples free. Large packages 50¢ and 25¢. Sold by McCuen, 15 West Main street.

Doctors and nurses
Make slender purses;
The road to health
Is the way to wealth.

Many persons of slender means have seen the savings of years swallowed up in a few weeks by exorbitant doctor bills. Serious illness and its result, heavy bills, may almost be prevented if taken in time. When the system seems to be run down, the blood weak and impure, causing eruptions, headache, weakness and lassitude, backache, scrofula, biliousness, chills, aversion to work, etc., there is reason for belief that serious illness is threatened. A bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery will drive the impurities from the system, enrich the blood, bringing sound health, energy, strength and ambition. All dealers in medicines.

Relief in Six Hours.

Distressing kidney and bladder diseases relieved in six hours by the "New Great South American Kidney Cure." This new remedy is a great surprise on account of its exceeding promptness in relieving pain in the bladder, kidneys, back and every part of the urinary passages in male or female. It relieves retention of water and pain in passing it almost immediately. If you want quick relief and cure this is your remedy. Sold by Ph. Morganthaler, druggist, Massillon, O.

"A Word to the Wise is Sufficient."

I suffered terribly from roaring in my head during an attack of catarrh, and because very deaf, used Ely's Cream Balm and in three weeks could hear as well as ever.—A. E. Newman, Grating, Mich.

One of my children had a very bad discharge from the nose. Physicians prescribed without benefit. After using Ely's Cream Balm a short time the disease was cured.—O. A. Cary, Corning, N. Y.

Price of Cream Balm is fifty cents.

For Over Fifty Years.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

DIRECTIONS for using CREAM BALM

Apply a particle of the Balm well up into the nostrils. After a moment draw strong breath thro' the nose. Use three times a day, after meals preferred and before retiring.

ELY'S Cream Balm opens and cleanses the Nasal Passages, Allays Pain and Inflammation, Heals the sores, Protects the Membrane from Colds, Restores the senses of taste and Smell. The Balm is quickly absorbed and gives relief at once. Price 50 cents at druggists or by mail.

ELY BROTHERS,
56 Warren Street, New York.

CATARRH

COLD IN HEAD

FOR SALE.

ONE acre of ground with a good five roomed house as good as new, well, cistern, stable, greenhouse with hot water heater; it makes a very desirable home; will be sold with or without greenhouse or will sell greenhouse separately, or exchange for other property. This property is situated one-half mile east of North Lawrence, within one half mile of Krause & Co's new mine. Address Thos. Lister, Dalton, Ohio.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed executor of the estate of George Rupert late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated July 26th, 1895.
FREDERICK RUPERT,
Executor.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned has been duly appointed Administratrix of the estate of Charles W. Black, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 9th day of August, 1895.
ETTA G. BLACK,
Administratrix.

Notice of Appointment.

The undersigned have been duly appointed Executors of the Estate of Adam Rodocker, late of Stark County, Ohio, deceased.
Dated the 2nd day of August, 1895.
PETER P. RODOCKER,
THEODORE CULLER,
Executors.

Sheriff's Sale.

Wm. Greenwald, et al. vs. John Greenwald, et al. } ORDER OF SALE.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction at the door of the Court House, in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, August 31st, 1895,

the following described real estate, to wit:

First Tract:—Situate in the County of Stark and State of Ohio, and being a part of the northwest quarter of Section Thirty-three (33), of Township Eleven (11) Jackson and Range Nine (9) beginning for a boundary of the same at the southeast corner of said quarter; thence north along the east boundary of said quarter 88 4-100 rods to a post; thence west 103 65-100 rods to the west boundary of said quarter section; thence south along the west line of said quarter 56 4-100 rods; thence east 105 rods; thence south to the boundary of said quarter line; thence to the place of beginning 58 63-100 rods.

Second tract:—Being a part of the aforesaid quarter and commencing for the same 56 65-100 rods west from the southwest corner of said quarter at a stake on the quarter line; thence north and parallel with the east quarter line a distance of 32 rods to a stake; thence west and parallel with the south line of said quarter sufficiently far so that by running a line south parallel to the west line of quarter and to a stake in the south line of quarter to take in ten (10) acres; thence to the place of beginning.

Appraised, first part at forty-nine hundred dollars ($4,900.00), second part at four hundred and seventy-five dollars ($475.00).

Terms:—One third cash, one-third in one year and one-third in two years, with interest and notes secured by mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock p. m.
HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
MONG & MCCARTY, Attorneys.

Legal Notice.

Patrick M. Cassidy or McCue, who resides at 93 Nutt Avenue, Long Island City, New York, and James M. Cassidy or McCue who resides at the same place, and Catherine Cassidy Powers, who resides at 1011 Baxter Avenue, Louisville, Ky., will take notice that John Jordan, Administrator of the estate of Francis Cassidy, deceased, on the 10th day of July, A. D., 1895, filed his petition in the probate court within and for the county of Stark and State of Ohio, alleging that the personal estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay his debts and the charges of administering his estate; that he died seized in fee simple of the following described real estate situated in said countt of Stark, to wit: Lot No. 35 in J. P. Burton's Addition to the town of North Lawrence in the County of Stark, and State of Ohio; that Jane Cassidy, as widow of said decedent is entitled to dower in said premises.

The prayer of said petition is for assignment dower to said Jane Cassidy, for sale of said premises, for the payment of debts, and charges aforesaid.

The persons first above mentioned will therefore take notice that they have been made parties defendant to said petition and that they be required to answer the same on or before the 31st day of August, 1895.

MASSILLON, July 11th, 1895.
JOHN JORDAN,
Administrator.
WILLISON & DAY, Attorneys.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Mary Ferguson, vs. Martin Switter et al } Order of Sale.

By virtue of an order of sale in partition, issued by the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas of Stark County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public auction, on the premises in the city of Massillon, on

Saturday, August 17th, 1895,

The following described real estate situated in the city of Massillon, in said county of Stark and state of Ohio, known as, and being, all that part of original Lot L, in Duncan, Wales and Skinner addition to the town of Massillon and Kendal, now a part of said city of Massillon—present number 277 which is bounded as follows:—

Beginning at a point on the south line of State street distant twelve feet westerly from the northwest corner of land in said lot, heretofore owned by John Mier, and running thence westerly along the south line of State street 52 2-100 feet to land heretofore owned by Peter Lengs; thence southerly along the east line of the last mentioned land 150 feet; thence in a northeast direction 56 3-100 feet and thence northwardly 127 6-100 feet to the place of beginning.

Appraised at $200.00.
Terms, cash.
Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m.
HIRAM DOLL, Sheriff.
Pease, Baldwin & Young, Attorneys.

Now is the Time to Secure Bargains

IN THE LINE OF

-:-Footwear, Boots, Shoes, etc.-:-

They are being sold for less money than ever before. You save from 25 to 50 cents on the dollar by buying from

Hansen & Blaumeiser,

32 East Main Street.

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